FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 196 *9 October 1985*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Pact Consultative Committee to Meet in Oct [BTA] AA 1
AFP Report AA 1
Central Pricing Bodies Meet for 18th Session [Prague] AA 1

BULGARIA

UNESCO General Conference Opens in Sofia C 1
Report on M'Bow Speech C 1
Chairman's Appeal to U.S., UK C 2
Zhivkov Address C 4
Mladenov Returns From UN General Assembly C 7
Filipov Receives Mongolian Economic Official [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Oct] C 7
NATO Stance on MBFR Talks 'Unconstructive' [OTECHESTVEN FRONT 1 Oct] C 8
Lukanov Addresses Varna East-West Meeting C 9
Politburo Positively Evaluates Plovdiv Fair C 10
Trade Talks Held With FRG Economics Minister C 10
Meeting With Zhivkov C 10
DPA on Zhivkov Discussion C 11
Joint Commission Protocol C 11
Lukanov Receives Cuba's Minister Llompart C 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Editorial Lauds Gorbachev Proposals [5 Oct] D 1
USSR Shows 'Constructive Attitude' [Malota] D 3
Husak Receives Marshal Kulikov on Working Visit D 5
Chnoupek, Syrian Foreign Minister Hold Talks D 5
Federal Assembly Presidium Discusses Plan, Budget D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Greek Journalists Interview Honecker on Visit E 1
Honecker, Entourage Depart on Greece Visit E 6
Statistics Reveal Increase in National Income [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5-6 Oct] E 7

HUNGARY

Havasi Interviewed on Economic Trends, Problems [POLITYKA 28 Sep] F 1
Faluvegi, Delegation Leave for India, Vietnam F 3

POLAND

Rakowski on Voter Attendance, Election Boycott G 1
Urban on Elections, Ties With Israel, Issues G 2
Poles Among Hijacked Achille Lauro Passengers G 4
Norway Postpones Deputy Minister's Visit [AFP] G 4
Vogel Leaves Poland After Talks With Officials [DPA] G 5
Council of Ministers Discusses Economy, Housing G 5
Church-State Rivalry Called Passing Phenomenon G 6
[GAZETA POZNAMSKA 6 Sep]
Briefs: Oil Deposit Found G 8

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Ceausescu's PRC Visit H 1
Talks With Li Xiannian H 1
Ceausescu Awards Deng Xiaoping H 2
Talks With Zhao Ziyang H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Superpower Summit Cannot Ignore Rest of World I 1
Vidic in POLITIKA 1 Oct
Executive Council Discusses Economy, Trade I 3
Defense Minister Returns From Hungary 5 Oct I 3
Serbian President Returns From London Visit I 3
Bulgarian Book Expresses Claim to Macedonia I 4
Bulgarian 'Illusions' Attacked I 4
[Petrovic]
LCY Loss of Production Workers Causes Concern I 5
[BORBA 23 Sep]
Leading Individuals Involved in Kosovo Crimes I 6
[Milic]
Kosovo Presidency Examines Report on Defense I 6

PACT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN OCT

AU081845 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (BTA) -- In accordance with a previous agreement, the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states will hold its regular session in Sofia in the second half of October 1985. [Similar announcements were made by: Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1800 GMT on 8 October, East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1800 GMT on 8 October, and Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1830 GMT on 8 October, and Warsaw Television in Polish at 1830 GMT on 8 October]

AFP Report

AU081745 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, Oct 8 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Pact's highest body, the seven-nation Political Consultative Committee, will meet here in the second half of October, an official Bulgarian source announced here today.

The source gave no further details, but diplomatic circles here said the meeting might take place around October 20.

CENTRAL PRICING BODIES MEET FOR 18TH SESSION

LD090938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Romania: The 18th consultative session of the heads of the central pricing bodies of the CEMA member countries began yesterday in Bucharest. The Czechoslovak delegation at the session is led by Michal Sabolcik, minister-chairman of the Federal Price Office. The session will discuss the implementation of the conclusions of the CEMA economic summit, and of CEMA sessions. Further work trends for the 1986-1990 will also be discussed.

UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

AU080924 Sofia BTA in English 0900 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (BTA) -- Today, in the presence of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, the 23th session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. has been officially opened. More than two thousand delegates from almost all the countries in the world are taking part in its work. About 100 themes have been included in the agenda of the session.

Bulgaria is hosting such a representative forum for the first time, and that is estimated as a recognition for her achievements in education, science and culture, as a high assessment of her contribution to the activity of U.N.E.S.C.O. during the 30 years of her membership in the organization.

Report on M'Bow Speech

AU081608 Sofia BTA in English 1459 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (BTA) -- Today the UNESCO Director general expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian people, to the leadership of this country and personally to the Bulgarian state leader, Mr. Todor Zhivkov for affording the opportunity to hold the 23rd General Conference of UNESCO in Sofia.

At the official opening ceremony of the conference Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow spoke of the past and present of UNESCO. He pointed out that the foundation of the UN system and of UNESCO is indicative of the wish of the peoples of the world to forget the horrors of the war and to build a peaceful world in conformity with the striving of all people. The foundation of UNESCO is an expression of the desire of the countries to promote and multiply the contacts between them so that the peoples get to know each other better. Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow emphasized the role of cooperation in the field of education, science and culture in achieving the aims of international peace and the prosperity of mankind.

He stressed that UNESCO should feel proud of what it has achieved in the past 40 years. This organization has patiently built a unique network for intellectual cooperation which made it possible for scientists, writers, workers in the field of education, students and the peoples from different parts of the world to get to know each other and to exchange ideas and experience, thus contributing to the preservation of the ideals of freedom, justice and solidarity.

Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow spoke of UNESCO's contribution to strengthening the sense of responsibility of the peoples before the global problems of our times among which are the preservation of peace, environment conservation and the rational use of the sea and land natural resources. This organization has also greatly contributed to making the newly liberated countries a party of international intellectual exchange.

By way of conclusion the UNESCO secretary general stressed that set against the background of the efforts made on the part of this organization and of the results achieved the campaigns for its destabilization seem ridiculous.

At the ceremony the floor was also given to the temporary chairman of the General Conference and leader of the delegation of Jordan to the session Mr. Sa'id al-Tall and to the chairman of the Executive Council Mr Patrick Seddoh. Mr. Sa'id al-Tall commented on the international situation aggravated by the continuing arms race, a new dangerous stage of which is the "star wars" programme, by the feeding of hotbeds of tension in different parts of the world and in the Middle East and South Africa in particular, by the activities grossly violating the norms of international law, among which Israelis recent air-raid agianst the chief headquarters of the PLO in Tunisia. He called to the US to return to UNESCO in the name of the principles underlying the Constituent Act and in the name of the universality of the organization.

Mr. Sa'id al-Tall voiced his indignation over the fact that enormous funds are being spent on armaments while at the same time millions of people in the world are starving and suffering from poverty and diseases.

Mr. Patrick Seddoh expressed the hope that the current general Conference will contribute to the perfecting of the UNESCO activities and that it will adopt decisions in conformity with its noble aims.

Chairman's Appeal to U.S., UK

AU081309 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Speech by Jordan's Sa'id al-Tall, "provisional chairman" of the UNESCO General Conference at the opening of the 23d session of the UNESCO General Conference on 8 October at the Sofia Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture on 8 October -- live, in Arabic with superimposed Bulgarian translation]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed delegations, until the new chairman of the General Conference has been elected I continue to fulfill the obligations as chairman of the General Conference, and I declare the 23d session of the UNESCO General Conference open. This session is being held in Sofia at the kind invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Al-Tall is interrupted at this point by the Svetoslav Ooretenov choir which sings a Bulgarian patriotic song, described by the announcer as the "Bulgarian anthem of education and culture, of intellectual progress and upsurge."]

I would like to state on your behalf, and on behalf of all of us, that this session is taking place under very special circumstances and that is why I would like to thank the Executive Board, the UNESCO director general, and the chairman of the Executive Board, for their splendid preparatory work which has laid the foundations for our conference.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, I must say that the last 2 years have been very difficult. Our work has been very tense, requiring all our efforts. We had to adopt special measures and, to put it more precisely, we devoted every effort to preserve our organization in spite of everything. The United States withdrew from the organization during my period of office as chairman and this withdrawal affected UNESCO very painfully. This represented a considerable blow against the principles of international cooperation, against the principles of fraternity, friendship, and peace. However, although this event was unfortunate, I am relieved that despite the bitterness of the withdrawal, I expressed critical remarks on several occasions at the previous meeting of the Executive Council, as well as at the session of the Conference by stating that the decision of the United States is unjustified. [sentence as heard] Some people criticized me, accusing me of being partial, but the chairman of the General Conference speaks on behalf of UNESCO, he speaks for UNESCO, to the benefit of UNESCO and therefore, he always speaks against those who turn against UNESCO, who try to denigrate the dignity of UNESCO, who try to undermine the principles of universality of UNESCO. The chairman of the Conference has always spoken from this exact position and in my opinion must continue to do so in the future.

I criticized the U.S. Government for the decision adopted, but I was doing this as a man who has special relations with the United States, who is linked by special ties to the United States. I criticized the United States Government as chairman of the UNESCO General Conference, but every time I expressed such critical remarks I never, and by no means, intended to be impolite to the United States or to anyone from the ruling circles of the United States. I always was guided by the principles of objectivity and sincerity. This was by no means a sign of disrespect. I can, however, fulfill my functions only if I can speak frankly and honestly. Sometimes I have to sacrifice diplomatic logic to this attitude. [sentence as heard]

UNESCO plays a particular role in my consciousness. UNESCO gave me a scholarship so that I could finish my university education in the United States. The United States, on the other hand, gave me a material base so that I could accomplish my postgraduate studies in one of the American colleges with UNESCO's support. Therefore, the care from the United States and my colleagues helped me to finish my education. I was tremendously grateful, considering all this, when you elected me chairman of the last session. UNESCO and the United States have given me so much, and I will never forget what they gave me. I remain grateful both to UNESCO and to the United States, and this is why I was particularly affected by the withdrawal of the United States from our organization, because I was torn between two concepts which I cherish. This is even more true as the withdrawal of the United States caused damaged both to the United States and to the organization.

I know from my own experience that the people in the United States, taking into consideration the complicated democratic structure of this country, and the complicated social psychology of this country, the Americans themselves are [word indistinct] a category of people who believe in the principles of international cooperation and in the principles of universal peace. These principles are laid in the foundations of UNESCO and as chairman of the UNESCO General Conference, I could not help criticizing the withdrawal of the United States, since this action jeopardized the very viability of the organization and its universality, and caused damage to peace and security throughout the world.

The United States is obliged to strive for a return to UNESCO. The United States has participated in the solution of very important questions. The United States withdrew from one of the highest-ranking intellectual forums in the world. The United States represents high intellectual values and a high school of thought. UNESCO contributed to this school and the United States, in turn, contributed to the high intellectual level of the organization. I think that at this level of progress and civilization, at the level we have reached, conflicts must bear the character of intellectual competition, [words indistinct], but they should not go beyond this limit. We must express our different opinions and confront each other with them, but no more.

UNESCO is a great international organization and the United States must remember that its material contribution to the organization is great, but even greater than the material contribution is the contribution of the United States in the educational sector, in the development of the organization's intellectual potential. We know that it is difficult to compensate for this contribution. This was the contribution of a highly developed country, and this is why the United States should have remained a member of UNESCO, since this is in accordance with the interests of all peoples and we must live in a united world, characterized by fraternity, mutual confidence, and affection, and not in a world characterized by threats, oppression, ignorance, and starvation. UNESCO must have a universal character, so that we may build a better world and as a result of this, the U.S. Government must be a member of our organization.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, before I leave this rostrum, and before I hand over the leadership to another, wise president, I wish you all the best and I am appealing to President Reagan, to the U.S. Administration, and to the people of the United States, to reconsider their decision and return to the membership of our organization, to which the United States belonged from its very foundation. I appeal to them to do so as soon as possible. At the same time, I appeal to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister of the UK, I appeal to the UK Government and people, to renounce their intention of leaving our organization and to continue to work actively in it.

Zhivkov Address

AU081413 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Speech, greetings, delivered by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the 23d session of the UNESCO General Conference, opened at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia on 8 October 1985]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman of the General Conference, esteemed Mr Chairman of the Executive Council, esteemed Mr Director General, esteemed delegates and guests, I am glad to have the opportunity to greet you from this high rostrum, you the distinguished representatives of all areas of public life, statesmen, public figures, scientists and cultural figures, on behalf of the State Council, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic, and on my own behalf. You have come here from the five continents of the world to participate in the work of the 23d session of the UNESCO General Conference. We greet you as welcome and dear guests. It is a pleasure for me to greet you, Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the UNESCO director general, as well as your fellow-workers from the Secretariat. We are grateful for the decision to hold the present session of the UNESCO General Conference in Sofia, in the capital of 13-centuries-old Bulgaria.

The adoption of such a decision is a recognition of our sincere adherence to the noble goals and ideals of UNESCO. It is tribute paid to active participation of our country in the manysided activities of your organization. I am convinced that with the joint efforts of all delegations attending this session, a new impetus will be given to the work of this organization, in the field of education, science and culture, in the interest of international cooperation and progress.

Dear delegates and guests, recently we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, of the historic victory the peoples won over fascism and obscurantism. We are also simultaneously celebrating the 40th anniversary of the foundation of United Nations. This was a really topical deed. When the ashes of this most devastating war were still smouldering, when the sorrow for millions of victims, men, women and children devolved into a joint will for peace and understanding, this deed was accomplished. This organization was founded as a response to the most sacred wishes and aspiration of the peoples, never again to permit war. The basic ideas of the UN Charter -- to rescue future generations from the horrors of war -- also inspire the convention signed for the establishment of UNESCO. The activities of this organization for the sake of peace and common well-being are based upon the intellectual and mortal solidarity of mankind.

I hope that you will agree with me that the period following the foundation of UNESCO fully justifies our assertion, that UNESCO is an irreplaceable world forum for intellectual cooperation and for the exchange of experiences in the fields of education, science, and culture. This is a locus of cooperation and for the mutual enrichment of national cultures. This organization asserted itself as an inter-governmental organ for international communications in all spheres of intellectual life, and this is an organization, unprecedented in history.

People will never forget that it was precisely thanks to UNESCO that millions of people were rescued from the darkness of illiteracy, that unique cultural monuments were saved from the destruction of time, monuments that belong to all mankind. The peoples will not forget that, with the active participation of UNESCO, numerous initiatives and programs were implemented, pertaining to fundamental and applied scientific research.

These initiatives and programs united the efforts and talents of hundreds of the most distinguished representatives of world science. We highly appreciate the positive contribution made by UNESCO in eliminating racism and apartheid from the face of the world, in eradicating prejudice and intolerance, and its contributing to a wide upsurge of education, science, and culture in the member-states.

UNESCO serves as a great catalyst in the states' efforts and cooperation on a national, regional, and international scale. I want to stress the organization's useful presence in the international arena, where it constantly demonstrates its purposefulness and right to existence.

Mr. Chairman, delegates and guests. we all know that UNESCO's activity is multisided, complex, and responsible. The various phenomena of our time are reflected in UNESCO's activity. The unsolved problems, topical tasks, ideological differences and socio-political contradictions of our world are also reflected in UNESCO's activity. If UNESCO was able to develop great constructive work within the framework of its mandate -- this was a result of the fact that the organization faces the objective needs of the social development and the great problems of our time.

There is hardly need to stress to you that one of the essential characteristics of world development, especially during the last third of this century, is the increasing importance of so-called global problems. The active study of these problems and finding a way to solve them engage thousands of scientists, leading political figures, national international organizations, and institutes. It is not accidental that many of these problems have been incorporated into UNESCO's program and activity. One is moved with justification by such vitally important issues such as the elimination of the developing countries' backwardness, and the screaming social injustices such as hunger, misery, illness, illiteracy, unemployment, oppression, and humiliation. One searches for solutions to these problems. The balanced development of the demographic processes on one hand, and the production forces on the other, is one of these solutions. A new and more just economic order, securing raw material and production resources for the earth's population, a complex and rational utilization of the riches of the world's oceans, mastery of space for peaceful goals, the effective protection of the environment, and so forth -- those are the possible solutions.

Dear delegates and guests, please allow me to present these global problems, because they have a first class importance, and their mutual connection and interdependence cause no doubt.

Today we all witness the dynamic development of the scientific-technological revolution. We witness the serious consequences of this revolution for the comprehensive development of man. This revolution leads toward significant changes in the labor character, consumption, information system, culture, and utilization of free time. It exercises a significant influence over the awareness and behavior of the personality and relations among people. Of course, the processes caused by the scientific-technological revolution reflect in a different manner under the conditions of the different social systems. Regardless of these differences, we statesmen, public figures, and figures from the areas of science and culture, including UNESCO, have one basic and common goal: to utilize the scientific-technological revolution for overcoming backwardness and poverty, increasing the material well-being and the spiritual growth of man, decreasing poverty, and increasing man's role in public life under the conditions of a better and more just world. It is our duty to make constant efforts to overcome and prevent the negative consequences of the scientific-technological revolution. We must preserve and multiply nature's fruits, the fruits of our suckling-mother. We must apply the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution not to the detriment, but for the benefit of man and mankind's prosperity.

Speaking of man and his development and perfection, I want to stress the special attention we owe our children and the world's youth. We rejoice that the international year of their problems and aspirations, organized by the United Nations, is taking place now. With our care for youth we prepare mankind's future.

There is no doubt that the problem of the developing countries is also one of the vital problems of our time. It is well known that in these countries, which have inherited a heavy economic heritage, there are more than half a billion people, according to official data, who suffer from hunger. About one billion of them suffer from chronic malnourishment. Every year almost 25 million children under the age of 5 years die. Almost 40 percent of the planet's population is not capable of satisfying their most basic needs. This dramatic situation fully contradicts the possibilities of the modern scientific-technological revolution, and it is a provocation the human conscience.

For various historic, social, and political reasons, the developing countries are hindered from really participating in the world economy's processes. Their great natural and labor resources are being hardly used, and the achievements of the scientific-technological progress in many cases do not reach them at all. Obviously the collective efforts of the states and the entire international public are needed to create conditions for these countries to successfully solve the problems of their development on an equal and just basis.

Nevertheless, please allow me to stress as a political and state figure, that we can solve no global and regional problem if the danger of a world thermo-nuclear conflict is not eliminated. Now this is the problem of problems. As many leading scientists point out, protecting life on the planet depends on the solution of this problem. The existence of man and his civilization depend on solving this problem. Therefore, regardless of our differences in ideology and social system, the general actions for decreasing tension in international relations, implementing disarmament, preventing the militarization of space, and causing a decisive turn toward detente, understanding, and peace, acquire importance of historic acts ever more.

We all understand the difficulties and contradictions that appear before man along the road of his development. Some of them are logical, others caused by antagonistic intentions and goals of certain circles. Our country has always thought that the road to overcoming these difficulties and contradictions is the road of sincere dialogue, constructive approach, and protection of the equal rights and responsibilities of all participants in international relations. The struggle for saving mankind and continuing its comprehensive progress is the steady struggle of all peace-loving forces, all realistically thinking statesmen, politicians, public figures, and figures from science and culture, as well as all people of goodwill. There is no doubt that UNESCO will continue to make its contribution to this struggle, because peace is an obligatory condition and vital precondition for developing education, science, and education, which are the subject matter and goal of your highly humane activity.

Dear delegates and guests, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been a member of UNESCO for almost 30 years. During this entire period, steadily following the principles of its constructive and peace-loving foreign policy, our country has contributed and is contributing according to its resources, to the successful implementation of UNESCO's program. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, using UNESCO's rich experience, is simultaneously trying to share its own experience with those member-countries interested in this. During these years, Bulgaria was the host and initiator of many major initiatives conducted by UNESCO or with its cooperation.

The third Conference of the ministers of education from European countries, which took place in Sofia, the first international conference of schools affiliated with UNESCO, as well as the broadly recognized and supported Bulgarian initiative -- the International Children's Assembly's "Banner of Peace." I can assure you that in the future the People's Republic of Bulgaria wi. actively participate in UNSECO'S work and will support, as it has until now, the organization's concrete programs to further develop education, natural and social studies, culture, and mass media on the basis of the spirit of international understanding and cooperation.

Esteemed delegates and guests, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, in conclusion I would like to wish the 23d session of UNESCO'S General Conference fruitful work. From the bottom of my heart I wish you a pleasant and productive stay in our hospitable capital and other corners of the country. As hosts of the session we shall be satisfied if proper conditions for work and rest have been created, as well as a fresh atmosphere, to stimulate the implementation of your responsible and noble mission.

Thank you for your attention!

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU042106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov returned from New York. He led the Bulgarian delegation to the 40th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly. At the session Comrade Petur Mladenov clearly set forth the goals of the peace-loving, constructive, principled foreign policy that our country is conducting. Our country has been actively participating in the all-round activities of this organization for as long as 30 years. Comrade Mladenov also had meetings with foreign ministers of numerous countries.

FILIPOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

AU021355 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 85 p 6

[Text Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia and chairman of the Mongolian section of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Mongolian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Comrade Grisha Filipov made a positive assessment of the work of the 19th session of the intergovernmental commission, which ended yesterday in Sofia. During the session, important decisions were taken for the impelementation of the agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Jambyn Batmonh for the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Council, who is chairman of the Bulgarian section of the commission, also attended the meeting.

Present also was Legdengiyn Daminjab, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to Bulgaria.

NATO STANCE AT MBFR TALKS 'UNCONSTRUCTIVE'

AU040759 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 2 Oct 85 p 2

[Anastasiya Ivanova article "especially for" OTECHESTVEN FRONT: "Words Not in Accordance With Deeds -- The Position of the Western States at the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] As of this October, 12 years have elapsed since the talks on reducing armed forces and weapons in central Europe commenced in the Austrian capital of Vienna, and unfortunately they still show no concrete results. Delegations from 19 countries, from East and West, are taking part in the talks.

This forum's task was to reach agreement on reducing the concentration of armed forces and arms in a region where even the lightest spark can cause a world conflagration.

The opportunity to reduce the colossal sums expanded on maintaining the forces and fighting equipment deployed in central Europe bears no small significance for Europeans. The achievement of concrete results at the Vienna talks would lead to a lessening of tension in the continent from both the political and military aspects, and would promote the establishment of relations based on trust and the desire for peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders.

Inspired by a sincere striving to implement these aims, the socialist Warsaw Pact countries are making ceaseless efforts to seek and find mutually acceptable formulations in order to achieve progress in the talks. The proposals they have put forward serve as an eloquent example. At the Vienna talks they are displaying flexibility and willingness to reckon with the realities of the modern world, and are striving to achieve concrete results in the interest of all concerned parties.

But what position do the Western states of NATO hold? So far, it is an unconstructive one. After years of procrastination and of bringing up secondary issues, which hinder the progress of the talks, it is logical to ask: Where is the consistency between words and deeds, when will the so loudly advertised drive to achieve something actually appear? Let us take the most recent example. On 14 February Valerian Mikhaylov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, presented on behalf of the socialist countries directly participating in the talks a draft project for "Basic Theses for an Agreement for an Initial Reduction by the USSR and the United States of the Land Forces and Arms in Central Europe and for Subsequent Nonincrease of the Level of Armed Forces and Arms in this Region." This businesslike, realistic proposal was a new, constructive step. If implemented, it would have been of great political, military, and psychological significance. At several of the following meetings the leaders of the delegations of the other socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, made statements which elucidated the draft project and stressed the benefit and necessity of its adoption. What was the West's response? So far, none whatsoever. They neither accept nor reject the proposal. Is not their reluctance to look for mutually acceptable ways of achieving progress in the talks quite evident? A fruitful dialogue needs two sides which truly strive to achieve the set aim.

Recently it has become fashionable in the West to characterize the peaceful proposals and initiatives of the socialist countries as "propaganda maneuvers." But how should one characterize the persistent negative attitude of the West toward everything which might lessen the continuously increasing international tension and halt the arms race, which is assuming incredibly dangerous dimensions? It is clear to everyone that the world would only heave a sigh of relief if, instead of new programs, the NATO states were to occupy themselves with similar peaceful propaganda.

LUKANOV ADDRESSES VARNA EAST-WEST MEETING

AU281820 Sofia BTA in English 1540 GMT 28 Sep 85

["The Economic Development of the Socialist Countries Will Facilitate Business -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Varna, September 28 (BTA) -- Among the speakers at the second business on the East-West economic relations was Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of cil of Ministers of Bulgaria, who stated that the future economic development o C.M.E.A. member-countries will open up new fields for the development of the ec relations between the countries of different social order. What he had in mind course adopted by the C.M.E.A. member-countries, to change from extensive to in development, to work on improved technologies. The community's member countrie speaker said, have all the necessary material, financial and manpower resources fill these aims.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov noted that the socialist countries are experiencing certain in the transference of the advanced achievements of techno-scientific progress practice. But he did not agree with views voiced in the West, according to whi socialist countries' potential for economic development is limited and that the not in a position to organize the production of modern high technical and techn level equipment. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers recollected t nearly half of the innovations in the world are being made in the socialist cou

Mr. Andrey Lukanov also said that it is difficult to blend in one the desire of Western businessmen to open up the socialist countries' markets through the int of bans and disriminational measures in the trade with these countries. A new is now needed towards the East-West economic relations, he said. This approach not only include traditional trade but should also envisage joint activities in scientific research.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov spoke about the Bulgarian experience in the joint societies, established with firms from the West. There are now 80 joint firms seated in W countries and 10 in Bulgaria. The number of projects for the establishment of is even larger.

The deputy premier stated that Bulgaria has obtained unique experience in the E relations by buying a West German firm manufacturing metal-working and casting Before the take-over, the firm had been heading towards bankruptcy largely due management. Mr. Andrey Lukanov spoke ironically about certain comments made in according to which this is a "cunning and diabolical plot" to steal Western tec He said that the firm is now operating well. It is producing new generation nu control lathes that have excellent market prospects.

The speaker denounced the claims that the socialist countries are mere consumer technologies by quoting another example: the employment by a Western firm of a Bulgarian method of metal casting. The firm is now using the Bulgarian method facture car components for a number of Western car companies.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov spoke in support of the activation of the cooperation throug establishment of joint companies between the East and the West.

POLITBURO POSITIVELY EVALUATES PLOVDIV FAIR

AU071809 Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Plovdiv, October 7 (BTA) -- A meeting, occasioned by the closing of the 41st international fair, was held here between the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and representatives of the participating economic organizations.

Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, presented an information on the fair's result. Dwelling upon the Bulgarian participation, he noted that it clearly manifests the results of techno-scientific progress in the years of the 8th 5-Year Plan. The foreign participation was also very great. Such a great number of high quality operating exhibits were never shown at previous fairs. All this permits us to concude that the Plovdiv Fair has been consolidated as a technical forum, which reflects the trends in techno-scientific development. This year's fair has had a higher level of representativeness and prestige. It is a further proof of the fact that Bulgaria is developing as an active business partner, respected world-wide, stated Mr. Khristo Khristov.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, stated that the Plovidv Fair is one of the events which strengthens Bulgaria's contribution to international contacts and her service to peace and cooperation in the world. He emphasised upon the fact that this year's fair is a step forward and that the Bulgarian exposition has demonstrated the country's successes in economic development, its great potential for participation in the international division of labor.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov paid special attention to the achievements of Bulgarian mechanical engineering. He gave a positive assessment to the participation in the fair of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Agricultural Academy and the Medical Academy.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU071944 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Plovdiv, October 7 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Dr. Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is visiting this country in connection with the 9th session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between the FRG and Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov voiced his satisfaction with the large scale collective participance [as received] of firms from the FRG in the international technical fair in Plovdiv. He expressed the wish that in the future priority should be given to the most modern forms of cooperation, to the creation of goods, securing materials, energy and fuels saving, as well as to technologies and equipments connected with the preservation of environment.

Dr. Martin Bangemann related his pleasant impressions from the techno-scientific advance and progress of the Bulgarian economy. The Bulgarian exhibition at the fair this year, the products which are displayed, and most of all these of the mechanical engineering industry, electronics, chemistry and the other branches are a favourable precondition for the further widening and deepening of the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The proposition that next year Bulgaria should participate in the exhibition in Hanover as a country partner-exhibitor, has been accepted with satisfaction.

Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, was present at the meeting.

DPA on Zhivkov Discussion

LD072053 Hamburg DPA in German 1652 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Plovdiv, 7 Oct (DPA) -- Bulgaria intends to expand its economic relations with the FRG. In a talk with Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann (FDP), the Bulgarian head of state and party, Todor Zhivkov, said on 7 October in Plovdiv that his country wants broadly based relations with the FRG, its most important western trading partner. A Federal Economics Ministry spokesman said that Bangemann invited the Bulgarian party leader to visit the FRG on behalf of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Bangemann traveled to Bulgaria within the framework of the ninth meeting of the German-Bulgarian Economic Commission and for a visit to the Plovdiv Fair, at which the FRG is the largest exhibitor with 283 firms.

Zhivkov criticized the Western embargo policy wihtin the framework of the COCOM list in his talk with Bangemann. His country no longer knows what it is allowed to purchase. Bulgaria does not want to use imports for military technology and is willing to allow this to be controlled. Bangemann said that the FRG tries to keep this problem, which is an East-West problem, to a minimum.

Zhivkov also spoke of his country's good debt situation in the talks. This is a good basis for the further expansion of economic relations between both countries. The next 5-year plan envisages undertaking a greater part of foreign trade with the FRG. Trade between both countries reached its peak in 1984 with DM 1.8 billion. The already traditional Bulgarian trade deficit rose to DM 916 million in contrast to DM 811 million in the previous year. Trade rose by a further 30 percent in the first 7 months of 1985.

Joint Commission Protocol

AU071943 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Plovdiv, October 7 (BTA) -- Today the ninth session of the Joint Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG ended here with the signing of a protocol. The document outlines the main trends for the future development of the bilateral trade and economic relations. The leaders of the two delegations, Ministers Khristo Khristov and Dr. Martin Bangemann, expressed their satisfaction with the development of the trade between the two countries and the prospects for the economic cooperation. Later in the day, Dr. Bangemann was received by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

LUKANOV RECEIVES CUBA'S MINISTER LLOMPART

AU072020 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Plovdiv, 7 October (BTA) -- Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister and chairman of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation. A review was made of the two countries' obligations stemming from the credit agreements between Cuba and Bulgaria for the 1981-1985 period. The two leaders discussed offers for assembly services and cooperation in whole plant [as received] delivery in the 1986-1990 period.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL LAUDS GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

AU071530 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Burn the Black Book of Nuclear 'Alchemy'"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's new radical and far-reaching disarmament proposals, with which Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, acquainted the world public in his speech to the French Parliament on Thursday [3 October] are an exceedingly significant program for normalizing the international situation.

This program is the result of a precise and thorough analysis of the most pressing problems distressing mankind today, 40 years after the explosion of the first nuclear bomb over Hiroshima. The new Soviet proposals provide a formula for resolving world-wide problems which in the course of history have never been as exacerbated and dangerous. This formula proceeds from the steadfast conviction that a nuclear catastrophe is not fatally inevitable.

We are now at the crossroads from which one can sooner or later blunder into a blind alley of ever increasing armament and rearmament and increased confrontation, or from which one can continue on the none-too-easy path of disarmament and of strengthening trust and security. At this crossroads, the Soviet proposals represent a new and substantial step in the only possible direction.

The proposals concern a whole complex of issues on space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, which are being dealt with at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva which began on 12 March 1985.

The Soviet Union proposed to the U.S. Government an agreement on the total banning of offensive space weapons on both sides, and a really radical 50 percent reduction in the strengths of nuclear arms with which the USSR and the United States can reach each other.

In the interests of facilitating an agreement on the speediest possible bilateral reduction of intermediate-range nuclear devices, the USSR considers it possible to conclude an appropriate agreement separately, without a direct linkage with the problem of space and strategic weapons.

Likewise, the new proposals formulate the Soviet stand on the constantly growing nuclear potential of France and Britain in the European equilibrium of forces. The Soviet Union is calling on France and Britain to enter into direct negotiations.

Today, the United States, Britain, and France have 387 missiles deployed in Europe (209 of them are new American Pershings and cruise missiles); facing them are 242 Soviet SS-20 missiles The number of these Soviet intermediate-range missiles corresponds to the level of June 1984, when the installation of additional Soviet missiles began in answer to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Soviet weapons which were deployed after June 1984 have been removed from combat readiness, and the stationary installation [stacionarni zarizeni] will be dismantled in the next 2 months. (However, as noted by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the retaliatory measures directly concerning the U.S. territory continue to remain valid.)

The Soviet Union also devotes great attention to the total ban on chemical weapons and to the liquidation of stockpiles of them.

After the good experience with the implementation of the Agreement on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Soviet Union now proposes the elaboration of a similar international agreement on the nonproliferation of chemical weapons.

The new initiative for negotiations with the United States, France, and Britain proceeds strictly from the principles of equality and equal security in Europe and in the world. It is a resolute rejection of the hopeless and endless race to develop more and more destructive weapons and arms systems. It stands in sharp contrast to the attitude of the United States which, after frustrating the Soviet-American negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear devices, has been sabotaging the Geneva talks on space and nuclear weapons for more than 6 months. There the United States is again stubbornly striving to evade everything that could limit or even halt its war preparation. On the other hand, in the same stereotypical manner it is searching for unilateral advantages, which in the final effect would make it possible to reverse the current equilibrium of forces and to acquire strategic supremacy.

During his meeting with the representatives of the Socialist International on 22 March 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed: "We are resolutely against the talks serving as a cloak to conceal a further escalation of feverish armament." In the past this was a most usual course for the United States. During the negotiations on the first treaty on strategic arms, the Pentagon expanded its nuclear arsenal by 2,360 warheads; during the negotiations on the second treaty, it expanded the arsenal by a further 3,700 nuclear warheads. This year, immediately after the opening of the Geneva negotiations, the approval of the production of MX missiles alone is threatening to increase the U.S. nuclear potential by a further 2,000 nuclear warheads. On top of that, this potential is further enhanced by projects for space militarization which have entered the stage of practical realization with the two tests of the ASAT antisatellite system.

At the same time there is not the least doubt that the American space armament would evoke a chain reaction, during which any and all possibilities of reaching new and mutually acceptable agreements would be immensely complicated, and also all that had been so far achieved in this field in the past few years would be lost.

The new Soviet initiative follows up on every positive thing that has been achieved so far, and primarily the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II treaties. In the spirit of the CSCE Final ACT, it is resolutely, consistently, and patiently pushing through the only positive alternative which exists for the European Continent and for the future of the entire planet. This spirit is reflected in its approach to the most serious problems of today; but it also has a striking influence on the USSR's attitudes toward bilateral relations with states having a different social system.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed this very clearly in his talk with the French journalists prior to his Paris visit:

"Today more than ever before we need an active political dialogue, so as to eliminate the vestiges of past years. We differ from each other, we have different political systems and different views on human values; but we also have a lot in common. Above all, we have in common the need to live in a real world and to find ways which would enable us to cooperate in various spheres. All the more so, since today we all feel alarm at the growing threat of a nuclear conflict and at feverish armament."

The emphasis on everything that is common to both sides and the respect for the justified interests of the other side are typical of the policy pursued by the Soviet Union all over the world -- with regard to France, and also to the United States, to both Canada and Japan, and to all continents and countries. The decisive criterion is to contribute toward detente, toward consolidating worldwide security, and toward developing overall international cooperation.

The Soviet Union's active and offensive peace policy is striving to interlink specific actions in the political, military, economic, and also cultural and social spheres of international relations. At the same time, the creators of Soviet foreign policy are aware that countless obstacles stand in the way of a lasting peaceful coexistence; and that mutual suspicion and prejudice, and the burden of confrontation and distrust accumulated for dozens of years, must be overcome. As was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech to the deputies of the French Parliament: "The new situation means the need to break traditions and ways of thinking and acting which had been formed during centuries, and even millenia."

The impact of the new Soviet initiatives is multiplied by the unilateral commitments undertaken by the Soviet Union in the recent past -- let us recall, above all, the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms, or the moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

In their sum total the initiatives represent comprehensive proposals for resolving international problems. Their adoption would mean a significant shift toward the banning and the total liquidation of nuclear and chemical arms, and toward averting the danger of a nuclear war.

They represent an appeal to the United States and its closest allies in NATO to show the same positive, constructive, and energetic approach to the solution of issues which concern all mankind. A stubborn and dogged reliance on military strength, the old and hackneyed tactic of procrastination and extortion as well as disparagement, cynicism, and the blind enforcement of narrow egotistical interests which lead to the same, reiterated negative replies to realistic proposals -- such a policy cannot be justified.

There is no doubt that the world public is looking forward to the Soviet-American Geneva talks with hope. This hope has now experienced a new significant impetus, even despite the first, indefinite reaction in the United States and in Western Europe. A lot of our experience from the past few years testifies that the Soviet Union's principled, patient, and flexible peace-loving policy succeeded in bridging even seemingly unresolvable conflicts and in finding a reaslistic way out of seemingly hopeless situations. Of course, the inevitable condition for this is a substantially larger portion of realism on the part of the United States and its allies.

"Our generation has made great discoveries, but it has also found a recipe for the self-annihilation of the human species," Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said in Paris. "On the threshold of the third millenium, we must burn the black book of nuclear 'alchemy'. Let the 20th century become the first century of life without fear of general extinction."

USSR Shows 'Constructive Attitude'

LD051511 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Oct 85

[From the "Magazine" program; commentary by Jindrich Malota]

[Text] The speech delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev in the French National Assembly yesterday [3 Oct] contained a great many profound ideas, political stands on the principal problems facing the present-day world, and stimulating proposals.

Unquestionably ranking among the most important points are the new peace initiatives, which have quite logically found themselves in the center of interest from politicians, journalists, and the entire international public. This is because the latest Soviet disarmament proposals offer great opportunity to bring about a fundamental progress in the resolution of today's principal issue, which, as Comrade Gorbachev stated in his speech, is that the pernicious arms race progress be ended and the threat of war facing mankind be averted. This threat arises, among other things, from the fact that a number of politicians of the leading capitalist world powers, above all the United States, do not see or do not want to see that in a nuclear age one cannot fail to take into account the existing realities; that one cannot neglect, disregard, or consciously ignore the interests of other states.

The Soviet attitude to this problem is, on the contrary, the expression of quite a differenc, incomparably more responsible political thinking. After all, is it not in the interest of more than just the Soviet Union itself, but also of the United States and all the countries of the world, to prevent a qualitatively new and thereby exceptionally dangerous round of arms buildup by having the Soviet Union and the United States agree on the total prohibition of offensive space weapons? Does not a marked reduction of the military confrontation and the improvement of the international climate, which would be the consequence of the 50 percent reduction in the number of strategic nuclear forces by both great powers as proposed by the Soviet Union, correspond to the interests of not only the Soviet but American people and the nations of the world? The strengthening of the European stability and security is very important not only to the inhabitants on our continent but for people living in other continents. After all, it was in Europe that two world wars broke out in this century, which, as their name expresses, caused enormous damage and suffering to millions of people in other parts of the world, too.

The issue of medium-range missiles in Europe is exceptionally important for ensuring peace and security. Reduction in their number by both sides would constitute an important step in tackling this problem. If the Soviet Union agrees that a relevant agreement between itself and the United States is concluded separately in Geneva without direct connection to the problem of space and strategic nuclear weapons, it is proof of the firm resolve and undying efforts of Soviet leadership to seek mutually acceptable solutions to the key problems in the present-day world. It is an expression of good will which has been missing on the other side for years.

The Soviet Union's constructive attitude is also documented by the expression of willingness to open relevant talks with the Western European nuclear powers, France and Britain. The fact that the Soviet Union is reducing the number of its medium-range missiles, the SS-20s, to the level existing on 1 June 1984, that is before Soviet retaliatory measures against the American medium-range missiles deployment in Central Europe, brings a fundamentally new and very important factor into the development of the political and military-strategic situation in Europe and the world. This, along with removing a large number of older medium-range missiles, means that the Soviet Union has in the European part of its territory at the present time fewer missiles, medium-range carriers, than 10 to 15 years ago. These facts cannot be brushed aside by complaints about difficult inspection verification or other excuses.

Several weeks before the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, the Soviet Union thus submitted [passage indistinct] countries and for the improvement of the current tense situation in the world; this is in the interest of all reasonable, realistic-thinking people on our planet.

HUSAK RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV ON WORKING VISIT

LD081527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, who is in Czechoslovakia on a short working visit in Prague Castle today. In a cordial and friendly talk, they discussed matters of mutual cooperation between the CSSR People's Army and the other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

Present at the meeting were Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; and Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the Military Office of the President of the Republic.

Also present was Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense.

CHNOUPEK, SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD082218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', had talks in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. They discussed questions of CSSR-Syrian relations, particularly developing them further and deepening them in various sectors. They also exchanged views on the international situation, with particular attention to the developments in the Near East.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PLAN, BUDGET

LD072138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] In Prague today, the Federal Assembly Presidium discussed a report on the fulfillment of the CSSR state plan and state budget in the current year. It stated in a resolution that the national economy is essentially developing according to the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Despite the difficult climatic conditions during the first 2 months of the year, the demanding tasks of the state plan and state budget for this year are being successfully secured, thereby creating the starting base for next year and the entire next 5-year plan. The Presidium recommended that all deputies of the Federal Assembly give effective support in their constituencies to stimulative initiatives and movements, such as the challenge in April this year from the Prague party organization, enterprises, and plants of the capital city of Prague for high quality work and speeding up the intensification and application of the results of scientific and technological progress. The Presidium further discussed an informative report on the progress of work in drafting the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the developing of the CSSR national economy. It recommended that the deputies push through consistently in their work places and constituencies of the CPCZ strategic line toward intensifying the economy, raising the effectiveness, social productivity, and quality of work in keeping with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session. The meeting was chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

GREEK JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW HONECKER ON VISIT

LD082124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 8 Oct 85

["Erich Honecker Interview for Greek Newspaper" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Athens, 8 Oct (ADN) -- The Greek newspapers RIZOSPASTIS, ETHNOS, ELEVTHEROTIPIA, TA NEA, and KATHIMERINI today published the interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, by their special correspondents at the beginning of last week during their fact-finding visit to the GDR. The text of the interview and Erich Honecker's introductory statement is as follows:

Gentlemen, I welcome you most warmly to this talk. I hope your stay in our country has given you some interesting and newsworthy impressions. I remember with pleasure my meeting with representatives from the Greek press in Berlin on the occasion of the visit of your prime minister, Andreas Papandreou. I am sure that it contributed to promoting the improvement of the climate of mutual understanding and constructive cooperation that characterized this visit.

I look forward to my forthcoming visit to Greece with great interest. I am sure that the talks with leading Greek politicians will be determined by the joint intention to contribute to the preservation of peace, to avert a nuclear catastrophe, and to stop the arms race. I am sure that the visit will simultaneously strengthen friendly relations between our two countries. I add that I look forward with great interest to my first meeting with your beautiful country, its people, and its great history.

In the current tense international situation all peace-loving forces have to face the dangers of nuclear threat jointly, and they must contribute to dismantling the confrontation which is the hallmark of the situation today. Everything must be done to stop the arms race spreading into space and to end it on earth. That is why people everywhere are pinning such great hopes on the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva about the overall complex of strategic and medium-range space and nuclear weapons.

If both sides allow themselves to be guided at the conference table and in their actions by the agreed principles, something the USSR has repeatedly emphasized, the negotiations could without doubt produce the results hoped for by world public opinion. In contrast, the rejection of a moratorium on nuclear explosions and, even more, on the testing of antisatellite weapons immediately preceeding the new round of negotiations in Geneva, does not bring the agreed aims of the negotiations any closer.

After all, the situation after the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Europe has made it obvious that more weapons do not bring more security. Security cannot be created against one another but only with one another. Today, the important thing is not to strive for superiority, but to implement peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders as a principle of international relations. All forces of peace should support this and come together in a coalition of reason and realism, regardless of ideological differences and social dissimilarities, to guarantee the survival of mankind. The GDR is prepared at any time to make its contribution to guiding international relations back to a healthy path. We feel a particular obligation in this respect because of our historical experience and geographical position on the dividing line between the most powerful military capabilities of the two alliance systems.

We want to do everything to continue the peaceful task of reconstruction you were able to observe. Since my talk with your colleagues last year, the [word indistinct] of the GDR have achieved new noteworthy results in the dynamic development of our national economy and the further improvement of working and living conditions through hard work. By August 1985 the produced national income rose by 4.3 percent compared with the same period last year. Industrial net production rose by 8.3 percent by August. With 11.5 million metric tons, the farmers had one of the highest grain harvests in the history of our country. This year, the living conditions for more than 400,000 citizens improved through new building and renovation. In this area in particular, we are making extraordinarily great efforts. In the last one and a half decades not less than 2.4 million apartments were built or modernized.

Since 1984, we have added new measures in the realm of social policy with the coming into force of pension increases and fare reductions for all schoolchildren, students, and apprentices. You will understand that the fruits of our labor are very close to our hearts and that our country wants to fulfill its historic obligation that war must never again emanate from German soil, only peace. I thank you for your attention and I am now at your disposal for questions:

Question (RIZOSPASTIS): The question of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear weapons-free zone remains open. The GDR's support for the proposal to create a missile-free zone in central Europe, which encompasses the territories of the GDR and the FRG is also known. How do you assess in general the problem of creating missile-free zones in the world, especially in Europe, in connection with the dangers the tense international situation brings?

Answer: The creation of nuclear weapon-free zones in the world, especially in Europe, is undoubtedly a confidence- and security-building measure of the first order. Particularly now it would help make the international situation -- which has been irritated by the confrontation and the arms buildup policy of certain imperialist circles -- predictable again and reduce the danger of a nuclear inferno. We support all proposals and initiatives to reduce military confrontation in the world and, especially, for a nuclear weapon-free Europe, such as your country's efforts to transform the Balkans into a nuclear weapon-free zone. Therefore, we also support the Swedish proposal for a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons on both sides of the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe, and we are still prepared to make the entire territory of the GDR available for this. Any reasonably thinking person can calculate what positive effect the creation of such a corridor would have.

Contrary to many assertions, nuclear weapon-free zones are no Utopia. In Latin America, the South Pacific, and the Antarctic we know that nuclear weapon-fee zones already prove this. The decisive factor for their formation is the political will of all involved and the guarantee in international law of the nuclear powers. As we know, the USSR is ready for this.

Question (RIZOSPASTIS): How do you assess the present state of GDR-Greek relations and the prospects for their further development? How do you see your official visit to our country from this point of view?

Answer: In a personal message sent to me recently, the president of the Hellenic Republic, Khristos Sartzetakis, stressed the positive development of the friendly relations between our countries and governments, the high point of which so far was the visit to our country by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in July 1984. He also described the mutual cooperation as proof of the viability of peaceful coexistence between states with different political and social systems. I fully endorse these statements.

Indeed, there has been considerable progress in the development of our mutual relations in the past years. The political dialogue between our countries' leaders has expanded and deepened from year to year. The contacts between our parliaments and municipalities, parties and mass organizations, women's and youth organizations, artists' unions and universities have developed. Our trade and economic relations have undergone pleasing development, particularly in the past year. The network of treaties and agreements has been considerably expanded and cultural exchange, too, has become increasingly lively and diverse.

In all these areas we want to stride forward, resting on what has been achieved. I am sure that the forthcoming talks with leading politicians of your country will open up new fields for our long-term, mutually beneficial cooperation.

Question (ETHNOS): In all major political and social upheavals of our century, Germany was at the center of historical developments, particularly in Europe. Since World War II there have been two Germanies with differing social systems, but one German nation. How do you see the development and perspectives for a possible reunification of Germany, on what basis, and according to what formula? Do you believe that the preservation of both Germanies under the status quo contains dangers to peace and European security? What must change in this status quo, in your view, to promote rapprochement?

Answer: It is quite correct that as a result of World War II and postwar development two sovereign, mutually independent German states with differing social orders and differing alliance memberships arose. This inevitably also led to differing national developments. The "one German nation" has not existed for a long time.

Socialism and capitalism cannot be united and therefore it is pointless to speculate. Nations can live with the existence of two German states. It is a fundamental factor in the European postwar order, its stability, and the international balance of power. Dangers to peace and European security arise because incorrigible people in the FRG pursue wishful thinking about a "Germany within the 1937 borders."

For both German states, too, it is true that there is no alternative to peaceful, equal coexistence between states of differing social orders. Fundamental conditions for peace are the respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders.

Question (ETHNOS): Since October 1981 important political and social changes have taken place in Greece. What is your assessment of the new Greek course towards "socialist" change; of the role of the Communist Party of Greece, with which you have strong relations of friendship; as well as of the international initiatives of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou for a missile-free Balkans, for the "initiative of the six," his commitment to detente, peace, disarmament and security?

Answer: As you know, relations between our two states have developed more quickly and intensively in scope and in quality since 1981 than ever before. This is undoubtedly connected with the Papandreou government's greater efforts to develop relations with the socialist states, which we can only welcome and support in the interest of peace and mutual benefit.

Among the essential foundations for such good relations between our two states as well as in the international arena in general, is a strict adherence to the principle of noninterference and respect for the sovereign decisions of nations about their internal affairs. Please understand, therefore, if I do not comment on the internal processes of development in your country and the relationship between its parties.

We consider the high level of agreement in assessing the international situation as well as in the approach to the central questions of our time -- securing peace and improving the international climate -- as the decisive basis for the good development of our relations and for broad political dialogue. In line with this, we highly value and fully support the active work of Prime Minister Papandreou in the group of six heads of state and government from four continents and the efforts of the Greek Government for nuclear arms-free Balkans.

The very complicated question of how we can do more together to secure peace and benefit our nations will determine the content of our talks in Athens.

Question (ELEVTHEROTIPIA): One could say that intrastate relations represent the barometer of relations between both worlds. Thus, stationing nuclear missiles in both German states produces tensions in the whole of Europe, if not in the whole world, and makes the future insecure. Do you think that the creation of a denuclearized zone in central Europe would reduce tensions, and contribute to securing peace and opening new perspectives for both German states?

Answer: If Pershing II and cruise missiles had not been stationed in Western Europe, particularly in the FRG, the counterstationing of missile complexes with a longer range on GDR and CSSR territory would not have been necessary. In fact, more weapons do not bring greater security. We are in favor of the missiles disappearing again on both sides.

Any sensible person can understand that creating nuclear weapons-free zones would contribute noticeably to reducing the nuclear threat and thus to normalizing the situation on our continent. Just like your government, we see a path to be followed toward gradually reducing nuclear weapons with the aim of eliminating them fully in the proposals to create nuclear weapons-free zones in the various European regions and on other continents.

The Swedish proposals to create a nuclear battlefield arms-free zone in central Europe, which the GDR continues to support, is a way of promoting trust between states. This is why the GDR continues to be ready -- on the basis of equality and equal security -- to place her entire territory at the disposal of such a zone. In this way we think that measures for arms limitation and disarmament could be made easier in addition to giving new impulses to detente and mutually beneficial cooperation. That is equally true of the most recent GDR and CSSR initiatives toward the FRG for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone. This offers a further opportunity for concrete steps towards arms limitation and disarmament. This would, without doubt, serve cooperation between both German states, as well as between all states in Europe.

Question (ELEVTHEROTIPIA): What is your assessment of the initiative by the Greek prime minister and the other five yeads of state for peace, and what is your assessment of Greek foreign policy in general?

Answer: In February 1985, I praised the peace initiatives of the six heads of state or governments from four continents -- particularly the "Delhi Declaration" they adopted -- in a message to the authors of this in the same wording: as a courageous and exemplary step in favor of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism for peace. I can now add that the concern of this initiative is in complete harmony with the GDR's work to prevent the militarization of space, end the nuclear war, cease nuclear tests, and finally, completely abolish nuclear weapons.

In this sense we follow the Greek Government's foreign policy -- aimed at securing peace, arms limitation and disarmament -- with sympathy and respect. We most warmly welcome all its activities which serve this end.

Question (TA NEA): Do you believe that the unification of Germany into one state -- in whatever form -- is achievable by the end of the 20th century?

Answer: I have already expressed my views on this subject. Realistic politics can only proceed from the premise that the GDR and the FRG exist as two independent states with different social systems, who belong, moreover, to opposing alliances. They can no more be united than fire and water. I have not heard that the FRG wants to give up its existence as a capitalist state. Nor does the GDR intend giving up being a socialist state. I should like to add that it is a good thing for the nations that the "German Reich" which has brought nations nothing but misfortune, perished once and for all in the fire of World War II.

Question (TA NEA): Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and the other heads of states in the Balkans, have proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Similar proposals have been made with reference to the Scandinavian peninsula and central Europe. What activities is your government undertaking to promote the creation of a nuclear-free zone from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean?

Answer: In its policy for peace, detente, and disarmament the GDR Government supports the creation of such nuclear-free zones. At both the bilateral and the multilateral level our country is doing everything possible to help make progress in the creation of such zones, especially in Europe. At the United Nations, at the Geneva disarmament conference, and in the Stockholm negotiations we come forward with our own initiatives, and we also support all other proposals on the creation of nuclear-free zones.

In response to the Swedish initiative we declared our readiness to make available the entire territory of the GDR for a zone free from theater nuclear weapons, in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security. We appealed to the FRG Government to follow this example. The GDR would welcome it if the potential participants in such a zone, as with the situation in the Balkans, would enter into talks on the subject.

This also applies to the elimination of a further, extremely dangerous type of weapon on European soil: chemical weapons. The GDR and the CSSR only recently submitted to the FRG a proposal for state negotiations on this.

Question (KATHIMERINI): Greece's entry into the EC has undoubtedly created problems in trade between our country and the GDR. Naturally, a return to the past is not possible and Greece is not contemplating leaving the EC. The question of which new forms and methods can be used to develop our cooperation in the economic sphere in general thus arises.

Answer: We do not believe that Greece's entry into the EC places insuperable obstacles in the path of advantageous cooperation between the GDR and Greece in the sphere of trade and economic relations. After all, the GDR also has a lively trade with other EC states such as France, Italy, the FRG, and the Netherlands.

What is decisive is the desire for fruitful cooperation, which I know is present on the Greek side. We therefore proceed from the assumption that my forthcoming state visit to your country will also bring further advances in this sphere. This will be demonstrated by the 10-year agreement in industrial, economic, and scientific cooperation, the signing of which is planned.

Question (KATHIMERINI): Greek citizens believe that dialogue between the GDR and the FRG represents a decisive contribution to the cause of peace. Information on whether the GDR intends to undertake initiatives on developing that dialogue would thus be of great interest.

Answer: I agree that the shaping of relations between the GDR and the FRG is an important part of overall European cooperation. It has an importance that is not to be underestimated for the climate in Europe and beyond the frontiers of our continent. The GDR is developing its relations with the FRG in this spirit; it is guided by the fact that an active contribution by the two German states to the preservation of peace is their foremost obligation and responsibility. In this, political dialogue can render good services, as all experience shows.

My latest initiative in this direction was my recent proposal to Chancellor Kohl in a letter -- a simple proposal was conveyed to the FRG by the CSSR -- that the three states begin negotiations on the formation of a zone free of chemical weapons that should initially encompass their territories. A construction reaction by the FRG would be of great importance for the continuation of detente. It would be a signal in the right direction to create peace with fewer weapons.

With the precondition of goodwill on both sides, much is possible. As before, we shall in the future leave nothing untried in making progress on the path of peace preservation and disarmament. This, incidentally, is also shown by meetings this month with Bavarian Minister President and CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss; Dr Otto Wolff von Amerongne, president of the German Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce; Dr Berthold Beitz; SPD Chairman Willy Brandt; and with a metal-workers' delegation from the FRG.

HONECKER, ENTOURAGE DEPART ON GREECE VISIT

LD090808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0718 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin 9 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, departed this morning for a state visit to the Hellenic Republic. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Hellenic Republic, and to repay the visit to the GDR by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou last year.

Erich Honecker's official entourage includes Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State; and Horst Brie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Hellenic Republic.

Erich Honecker was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the party and state leadership.

STATISTICS REVEAL NATIONAL INCOME INCREASE

AU071550 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Oct p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- In the competition for the 11th SED congress the wo people accomplished high labor achievements in all fields of the national econor honor of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The targets for perfo and effectiveness for September were generally fulfilled and purposefully overfu The dynamics of the national economy were further increased by means of intensiv developed reproduction. According to preliminary statistical data the national produced through September increased by 4.4 percent in comparison with the same last year.

In the sector of the industrial ministries net production increased by 8.5 perce In September the plan was overfulfilled by 1.7 percent. The plan lead since the beginning of the year has increased to M2.2 billion. Labor productivity rose by percent. Expenditure per M100 of goods production was reduced by 2.2 percent. growth rate of industrial goods production amounts to 4.5 percent. The plan lea increased to M 2.6 billion. A particularly high growth rate was observed in the of key technologies. In microelectronics, for instance, production increased by percent for optoelectronic component parts and by 32.9 percent for monolithically integrated circuits. Production of industrial robots was 20 percent up over last year. The national economy produced 4.5 percent more finished goods to be supplied to the population than last year. Turnover in the retail trade increased in general by 4 percent; in the case of in trial goods it rose by 5 percent. By the end of September 157,406 apartments had newly constructed or modernized. This made it possible to improve housing condit for 472,000 citizens this year. In the capital city of Berlin 22,029 apartments finished. The Kris-administered construction sector increased repairs in apartme houses by 12.5 percent compared to last year. In total, net production in the co struction sector increased by 8.8 percent, and labor productivity by 9.2 percent. Expenditure was reduced by 2.7 percent.

The collective peasants and workers in agriculture brought in the largest grain h to date. After finishing the grain harvest we have a yield of 46 decitons per he The total yield amounts to 11.6 million metric tons. The yields of other crops i also higher than last year. State procurement of slaughter animals increased by end of September by 5.7 percent compared to last year, that of milk rose by 3.0 p In the case of eggs the plan was overfulfilled by 32 million units. The purchase vegetables was up 101,000 metric tons over the same period last year: This is an percent increase. In the case of fruit the increase is 167,500 metric tons -- 91 [figures as published] percent more than last year. Forestry provided 530,500 cu meters of rough timber in excess of the plan.

Railroads have increased their transportation performance with regard to inland t by 6.3 percent since the beginning of the year. In September inland ships transp 18 percent more goods than in the same month last year.

By the end of September in the socialist competition drive "Return Funds to the S Contribute to National Income" checks and financial funds totalling M5.5 billion been returned to the State Bank by companies in the industrial, construction, tra tation, communication sectors, and by agricultural enterprises, as well as by the Bezirke.

By the end of September the export plan to the USSR had been overfulfilled by the industrial combines to the value of 150 million foreign exchange marks [Valuta Mark]. Foreign trade with the socialist economic area in general is proceeding according to plan. In trade with the countries of the non-socialist economic area a considerable export surplus was again reached.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity per workday, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net Production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in Prime Costs
		(in percent)	
Coal and energy	7.6	5.4	1.5
Ore mining, metallurgical industry and potash	11.1	10.5	2.2
Chemical industry	11.6	11.3	1.6
Electrical engineering, electronics	13.6	12.5	4.3
Heavy machinery and installation construction	10.8	10.7	2.6
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	10.6	10.5	1.8
General machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicle construction	13.7	12.7	2.5
Light industry	7.9	8.6	1.4
Glass and ceramics industry	12.5	12.2	2.7
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuff industry	10.1	9.5	1.9
Geology	14.0	9.4	2.5

Within Bezirk-administered industry the following development per workday in the growth of net production and the production of manufactured goods for the population, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net Production	Manufactured Goods for the Population	Reduction in Prime Costs
		(in percent)	
Berlin	13.8	7.1	3.7
Cottbus	12.1	4.1	2.9
Dresden	12.6	4.3	2.3
Erfurt	14.0	4.1	2.9
Frankfurt	10.0	4.5	3.8
Gera	15.0	4.7	3.9
Halle	12.9	4.3	3.2
Karl Marx Stadt	13.5	2.1	2.7
Leipzig	11.4	3.7	3.1
Magdeburg	16.1	3.9	3.0
Neubrandenburg	10.2	3.0	2.1
Potsdam	13.8	6.7	2.7
Rostock	10.1	6.9	2.8
Schwerin	15.5	3.4	2.0
Suhl	12.4	4.1	2.2

HAVASI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC TRENDS, PROBLEMS

AU021203 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 28 Sep 85 pp 1, 11

[Interview with Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, by POLITYKA; "Future Aims, Past Deadlines"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] POLITYKA: The Polish people continue to watch with attention and appreciation the achievements of the Hungarian economy. However, they know that Hungary has also experienced considerable difficulties in the past few years. Have they been overcome? What are your most important tasks in the coming year?

Havasi: In the sixties and seventies our economy developed at a fast rate, 6-7 percent a year; our production continued to become increasingly modern; and our people's living standards continued to improve all the time. However, from the mid-seventies the external conditions of our economy became exceptionally difficult, the terms of our foreign trade gradually deteriorated, and our losses on this account increased from year to year. The world economiccrisis made it difficult for us to buy raw materials and to sell our products. In time it also became difficult for us to obtain loans, and in order to honor our obligations in connection with our debts, we had to impose painful restrictions on the distribution of our national product.

Improving our trade balance with foreign countries remains our unalterable task in the coming 5-year period. We also want to stop the unfavorable tendencies that have asserted themselves in the past few years -- the level of real wages, imports from capitalist countries, and the slower rate of investments -- and to improve our internal economic balance.

All this calls for revitalizing economic processes to increase incomes, which could be used for the benefit of the country. Production should be export-oriented, and economically justified import-replacing production should be promoted. Only in this way is it possible in the long run to "find one's place" in the international division of labor, which is of fundamental importance for us.

We are facing complicated tasks in the field of economic policy. It is our wish to solve these tasks so that they are a source of strength for the political area as well as for the broadly conceived ideological area.

POLITYKA: Are any crucial changes in the system of economic management planned?

Havasi: Our Central Committee drew up a program for the comprehensive development of economic management in April 1984. We want to make our system of economic management -- the basic principles of this system have proved themselves in practice -- more effective in solving new tasks of socialist construction. We hope that the changes in this system will strengthen the attitudes of independence and militancy in enterprises.

POLITYKA: What is the role of so-called supplementary and auxiliary enterprises in the Hungarian economy?

Havasi: First of all I would like to say that, as a result of 40 years of socialist construction in Hungary, the state and cooperative sectors of the economy are of decisive importance: 98 percent of production means are public property and 96 percent of our employees work in the socialized sector, which accounts for 95 percent of our national product.

Private plots of land are integrated with state farms in our country and are cultivated with satisfactory results. These results and objective social factors such as individual and collective efforts to rationally tap free production potentials have induced us in the past 10 years to create new conditions for promoting small production enterprises. At the same time, we have improved the conditions for handicrafts and small-scale trade.

The development of the supplementary and auxiliary economy has helped us to achieve several aims. It helps to increase the supply of goods and services, to tap free production potentials that could not have been tapped in any other way, and to rationalize the division of production, to promote socially useful individual and collective initiatives, to utilize additional working time, and to eliminate the activities of the people who lack necessary qualifications. The political leadership and the government take the view that every form of activity that benefits society and individuals should be allowed to take place and should be supported.

POLITYKA: Will the Hungarian economy continue its open contacts with foreign countries, despite various past experiences?

Havasi: The discussions about the openness of our economy have continued for a long time now, and people often wonder if we have gone too far in this openness, as attested by the fact that we have become more sensitive to external economic influences and have suffered grievous losses in the past few years. However, the crux of the matter is whether a country like ours can afford to give up its outlet to the world.

The answer is that we cannot. We do not own the necessary raw materials and sources of energy. Aside from very few exceptions, we lack leading technologies and products of our own. What is more, we have no scientific research potential capable of creating such technologies and products. This means that under these conditions, we could never be able to set up certain production lines.

POLITYKA: Speaking of foreign exchanges, what is your view of the desirability of the multinational economic organizations within CEMA?

Havasi: In the seventies the CEMA countries set up a number of multinational organizations -- the so-called internationals [inter]. Some of them were asked to organize and coordinate cooperation and cooperative links and others were supposed to become self-dependent enterprises responsible for their own finances. In most cases these projects have failed. Perhaps only the "Interatominstrument" in Warsaw has to some extent lived up to expectations. The other organizations, which were supposed to play the role of economic units, are still unable to promote independent economic activites and are primarily concerned with organizational and coordinating functions. It seems to me that we have been unable to create the necessary conditions for "multinational" economic organizations. I do not think it is desirable to set up new organizations before the organizations already existing are able to find their place in our system of economic cooperation.

POLITYKA: What should be done to speed up integration processes within CEMA?

Havasi: There is no doubt that the situation is now ripe for us to take a stride forward. We support all efforts that help to improve cooperation among CEMA countries. We still think that the planning of cooperation should be organically tied to a more active consideration of production and fiscal conditions.

Through consistent consultations we should strengthen the coordination of the economic policies in the individual countries and update the coordination of plans and the systems of accords with the help of exchanges of experience and information and with the help of other measures. Further development of socialist integration is impossible without intensifying direct contacts between economic organizations, production enterprises, and research institutes in our countries. It is precisely in this way that enterprises, industrial associations, and technical and research organizations could better study mutual needs, indicate lines of cooperation, and undertake new projects.

POLITYKA: How can Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation be strengthened?

Havasi: We must implement the 1984 comprehensive program for developing Hungarian-Polish relations to the full; and continue to discover anew the common areas of our rehabilitating and changing economies.

We should promote the expanding division of production between the sectors of industry in our countries with the help of greater efforts to exploit the complementary nature of our economies. That is why the development of the fuel-energy base is such an important area of our cooperation. The primary purpose of this development is to increase the supply to Hungary of Polish bituminous coal, coke, and sulfur and the supply to Poland of Hungarian alumina, aluminum, bauxite, and cereals. As for opportunities for production cooperation in single sectors of industry, we should be primarily interested in the engineering industry (automobiles, electronics, farm machines, and mining and energy installations) as well as in chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Construction and industrial services as well as mutual transportation services and tourism are important elements of our economic cooperation.

FALUVEGI, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR INDIA, VIETNAM

LD082049 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- A Hungarian governmental delegation headed by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office, left for New Delhi, on Tuesday [8 October], on the invitation of Manmohan Singh, deputy chairman of the National Planning Commission. The delegation includes Laszlo Ballai, head of the economic policy department of the HSWP CC. Imre Szabo, state secretary of industry, Janosne Keseru, co-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and Zoltan Gombocz, deputy minister of foreign trade, joined the delegation in the capital.

Lajos Faluvegi is to hold talks with his host on the development of bilateral economic relations, meet members of the government, and attend events of the Hungarian economic days.

Concluding his talks in India, Lajos Faluvegi is to pay a visit to the SRV.

Present at the departure of the delegation from Budapest's Ferihegy Airport were Ambassadors to Hungary Aravinda Ramachandran Deo of the Republic of India, and Nguyen Luong of the SRV.

RAKOWSKI ON VOTER ATTENDANCE, ELECTION BOYCOTT

LD082039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski's response to a worker's question while at the Tarnow Nitrogen Works "a few days ago" -- recorded]

[Text] There was also a question as to how I view an election boycott called for by the opposition. Well, since such a question has been asked, obviously one must answer. Before I answer, however, I would like to preface my remarks with a few words on the elections, first answering this question: What prompts people to go to the polling booths or, in other words, to polling stations?

I think one could describe a few groups, or select some groups and describe precisely why and for what reason they go to polling booths. I think that the majority of citizens go because they believe that participation in elections is the unquestionable right and duty of the citizen. They go to the polls because they want the moral right, if I can put it that way, to address their postulates to the Sejm and to the deputies. They wish, in this way, to participate actively in public life. When they meet a deputy, they want to put their grievances to him, openly. That is one group and I would say that is the larger social group. There are also those who go to vote because they believe that is what should be done, that it is proper for one to go. There is also a third group, a third type of voter I should say, who participates in the elections for the sake of what one calls peace and quiet. He thinks: All right, I'll go or they'll nag me; perhaps someone will bring it up, or something. Well those are, more or less, three motives, to my way of thinking.

However, one could now ask: What kind of people do not go to the elections? We already know about some of them. First of all, the first group is made up of those who -- how should I put it -- are active opponents of socialism. I think that we can safely leave those aside as a dead loss. I'll say more: Let them boycott. Those are the ones who, in the spring of 1982, shouted: "The winter was yours, the spring will be ours." Well, we know how that ended. It turned out to be impossible to arouse a fire which would engulf our country -- for that was what they were after, those were their goals -- and now they have decided to boycott the elections. That is all they have left.

No doubt those who support these gentlemen will not go to the polls. There are such people. Among those supporters are various people. There are those who really do not know what they want -- they bite off their nose to spite their faces. There are also those who can be compared to tortoises, among them political shirkers [kombinatorzy] who think that if they do not go to elections they will change the course of history, that if they call for a boycott they will influence the direction of Poland's development. There are those -- and I do not wish to link them with the other two groups -- who for some reason feel they were insulted by the people's power. The reasons for the insult can be various: a road was not built, a bridge was not repaired, a tractor or some expected service from the authorities did not come through. Whether these reasons are justified or unjustified, they decide not to go to the elections. Finally, there are citizens in Poland who are totally indifferent to the elections; they simply will not go to the polls.

Let us return to the first group. This first group -- I am thinking of the active opponents of socialism whose slogan for an election boycott has a goal, of course. What goal is it? As a matter of fact we know perfectly well that they simply want to prove -- not to themselves for they know they do not represent any kind of a political force, but to their sponsors mainly in Western Europe and the United States -- that they constitute a serious force.

I am convinced that all those, who for various reasons do not go to the polls and do not identify themselves with the enemies of socialism, will be counted by those who call for the boycott as being on their side. You will see, if a certain percentage does not go to the polls, the next day it will be said that they boycotted the elections whereas in fact the motives may differ. One should also ask the following: Why are they wishing to prove to their guardians, I would say political guardians, that they constitute a realistic political force in our country? The answer is very simple. First, without moral, political, and financial support they would not be able to continue their activities. Second, and in support of my view, in the numerous outpourings of people who act against us, one can read -- it is written down -- that they take advantage of financial aid from the West. Quite simply, that is the logic of the development of the situation. I do not fear the boycott because I am counting on the common sense of the majority of Polish society.

One could also ask: Since when has the yardstick of patriotism measured refusal? Since when has the yardstick of patriotism measured absence from the place where one can show one's civic stance, and through this do something for Poland?

Finally, the last point of my reasoning: There is no doubt that without exaggeration the eyes of the whole world, the whole of Europe are certainly watching Poland and very many people beyond the borders of our country are interested in finding out whether the Poles will prove that the socioeconomic situation in this 37 million-strong country is stabilizing. They are interested in finding out whether one can trust this country, and therefore trust this nation whether one should continue to view it in light of its common sense and sober assessment of the situation in which it finds itself.

I should say these elections are not an ordinary act. They are taking place in a specific situation. That is why we are doing all we can in order to win over as great a number of Poles as possible to participate in the elections. Of course, some people may think: Well, alright, if I don't go it'll be that much harder for them. Well, alright brother, don't go! Perhaps it will be more difficult -- but we will overcome that too, for there have been greater difficulties to overcome in these last years. And if someone listens to the call for a boycott, well, that's his will and his right. I can assure him, however, that this will not change our commitment to the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress where a remarkably sensible program of socioeconomic and political changes adapted to Polish conditions was adopted; it will not change our constancy as far as socialist renewal is concerned.

URBAN ON ELECTIONS, TIES WITH ISRAEL, ISSUES

LD090045 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Waldemar Janiec]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 8 -- Commencing today's news conference, the Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban presented the findings of polls carried out by the public opinion surveying centre at the radio and TV committee on September 30 and October 1 and concerning the reception by Polish society of General Jaruzelski's U.N. speech.

"Interest in the trip was high, 78 percent of Poland's adult population got acquainted with the contents of the speech. This is an extremely high index. 76 percent of those polled regard General Jaruzelski's address as businesslike and carrying significant content," Urban said.

"Other opinions were presented by 3 percent of respondents. 87 percent assessed the speech as very good or good, with only 2 percent giving a negative assessment. Nearly 11 percent said the contents of the speech conformed to their views. A considerable majority is of the opinion that the speech will have a positive effect on Poland's international prestige."

"I also want to add that election forecasts stemming from public opinion polls are decisively favourable. Each month, and of late each week, they have been getting more and more favourable. This among other things, applies to election turnout," Urban continued.

"Declared attitudes are clearly more favourable than those preceding elections to the people's councils. We trust that society will show political wisdom and that those obstinate or indifferent, those of whom patriotism and civic attitude mean nothing, will prove to be a small minority."

Next Minister Urban presented a statement by the Polish Government which says: "We are watching with concern the growing escalation of aggressive moves by the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. Since the first days of its formation the PRA has not ceased to be the object of various imperialist actions aimed at turning that country back from the road of progressive socio-political transformations."

"It is also to this end that armed UNITA bands are being stimulated and given full support from the outside," reads the statement. At present, with an eye to preventing the elimination of bands by means of an effective offensive by the Angolan Armed Forces, the RSA is again undertaking direct military actions against the People's Republic of Angola. This carries a threat of the arising situation turning into an open armed conflict in the south of Africa. The Government of the Polish People's Republic voices serious concern over that dangerous development of events, firmly condemns the aggressive moves by Pretoria's racist regime and is fully at one with the just struggle of the Angolan nation for safeguarding its territorial integrity, national sovereignty and the right to determine its own destiny."

Inquired about the motives behind the Polish foreign minister's meeting with the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, during the 40th U.N. General Assembly session, Minister Urban replied that it was not the first contact between both states' foreign ministers. "The first meeting of both states' foreign ministers took place during the 39th U.N session, and was held on the initiative of the Israeli side. It was decided then to continue such meetings and exchanges of view, as a useful opportunity for a mutual presentation of views. The Polish stand on the Middle East issues and the Israeli issue is generally known. We invariably come out for the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, for respecting the Palestinian nation's legitimate rights, including the right to a sovereign state, and for the existence of Israel in conditions of security and good-neighbourhood with the Arab states. We believe that the restoration of permanent peace in Middle East is possible by means of an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned."

"As Minister Olszowski himself said in a statement for PAP issued before his departure from New York, his meeting with Minister Shamir focused on the situation in the Middle East and the Polish-Israeli contacts. These contacts have existed uninterruptedly despite the absence of diplomatic relations. A branch of the Polish "Pekao" Bank, as well as the Janusz Korczak Association are operating in Israel.

"As is well known, a substantial part of Israeli residents are of Polish ancestry. Hence, similarly as Jews living in diaspora, some Israeli citizens have come and keep coming to Poland to visit the sites they cherish, commemorating the martyrdom of their acquaintances and next-of-kin. These contacts have intensified in connection with the 40th anniversary of the termination of the Second World War,

"anniversary of liberation by the Polish and Soviet soldiers of Nazi death camps, which were the sites of common torture and martyr's deaths of million of Poles, Jews and people of other nationalities.

"This year's meeting (between Olszowski and Shamir) was very useful. It met half-way the mutual human needs. As before, a communique on the meeting was published by the press," Jerzy Urban said.

Asked about the standpoint of the Polish Government on the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II, announced by Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp for 1987, Minister Urban said that the Holy See had had no talks on the subject either with the Polish Government directly or through the episcopate. "Hence, we regard this announcement as a declaration of the primate's wishes," said the spokesman.

Asked to comment on the cancellation of the visit to Poland by the Norwegian deputy foreign minister, Jerzy Urban said: "We are suprised at the emotional attitude to the issue and at treating the refusal of a visa to one of Norwegian woman journalists as a pretext for cancelling the visit. We have sought and we continue to seek a constructive development of relations with Scandinavian countries, including Norway. But we should like visits and meetings to take place without any strings being attached. Every country has the right to choose and pursue its own visa policy."

Replying to a question concerning an oil deposit discovered of late off the Baltic coast, Minister Urban said: "It is still too early to assess the significance, nature and size of the find." Minister Urban also presented, in reply to questions from correspondents, the situation in the Leczyca Prison. He said that there had been no significant developments in the prison and that there is only one prisoner refusing food in protest at present. Minister Urban did not rule out that the penitentiary authorities could have possibly imposed disciplinary penalties upon prisoners infringing on regulations. "These are not developments the rank of which should bother a government spokeman's attention," he said. Minister Urban also dismissed a number of Western press reports on Poland and on General Jaruzelski's U.N. address.

POLES AMONG HIJACKED ACHILLE LAURO PASSENGERS

LD081921 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A group of guerrillas who say that they belong to the Palestinine Liberation Front have hijacked Italian passenger ship Achille Lauro near the Egyptian coast. Poles are among the hijacked passengers. Among the 350 crew of the ship Achille Lauro there are six Poles: singer Wojciech Gassowski and the Sabat dance group.

The Polish Embassy in Rome, which is in permanent contact with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been assured that it will be regularly briefed about the development of the situation. The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed our embassy in Syria to undertake actions aimed at the release of Polish citizens.

NORWAY POSTPONES DEPUTY MINISTER'S VISIT

AU081612 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 8 (AFP) -- Norway has decided to postpone the visit to Poland, scheduled to have begun last Sunday [6 October], of its deputy foreign minister, Torbjoen Froesnes, because of refusal by the Polish authorities to grant visas to two journalists of the Norwegian Daily Verden Gans, the Norwegian Embassy announced here today. Asked about the postponement, Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said Norway had used the matter of the visas as a "pretext" for cancelling the visit.

"We should like the visit to take place unconditionally," he said, adding that, "each country has the right to choose its policy in issuing visas." Diplomatic sources said the refusal to give visas to the Verden Gans journalists was a reprisal for the newspaper's reporting on a hunger strike by Poles last summer outside the Polish Embassy in Oslo. A front-page photograph showed the Polish ambassador having cakes and coffee on his terrace as his compatriots fasted.

Mr. Foresnes was to have met Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and gone to the Baltic coast to talk with Nobel Peace Prizewinner Lech Walesa, "if the opportunity arose," the diplomatic sources said.

Since last autumn, the foreign ministers of West Germany, Belgium, Ireland, and Spain have cancelled visits to Poland because of differences with the Polish authorities over granting visas to journalists and how the ministers' time in Poland should be spent.

VOGEL LEAVES POLAND AFTER TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD071244 Hamburg DPA in German 1138 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 7 Oct (DPA) -- Bernard Vogel (CDU), prime minister of Rhineland Palatinate, ended his visit to Poland on 7 October. Together with some 30 representatives of the Maximilian Kolbe Institute, of which he is the head, he attended a church service in Auschwitz on 6 October.

Vogel met the archbishop of Krakow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, and representatives of various social and opposition circles. In Warsaw he had talks with Jozef Czyrek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Ernest Kucza, deputy foreign minister.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMY, HOUSING

LD051637 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers has acquainted itself with the results of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to Cuba and the United Nations. The program of the implementation of decisions made by the National Party and the economic conference in Poznan was discussed, and it was noted that an indispensable condition for achieving the economic aims for the next 5 years is the strengthening and expansion of economic mechanisms according to the direction indicated by the resolutions adopted at the ninth party congress. It was noted that in this process the changes taking place in the socioeconomic life of the state must be taken into account. The experience gained from the implementation of reforms and from the improvements made in the economic management system process in other socialist states is being utilized.

The Council of Ministers adopted decrees and resolutions introducing changes in legal and financial regulations, which will come into effect 1 January next year. The council also acquainted itself with the progress of the government program for intensifying scientific and technological research.

The Council of Ministers also adopted a resolution setting up a council to deal with housing issues. Initiative in this matter came from the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the National Trade Union accord. Among the tasks of this council will be to coordinate activities under the housing policy, to judge plans and program development in this sphere, to initiate activities for the development of housing construction, to periodically review utilization of housing construction means, and to present its conclusions. These will serve the government in shaping a housing policy according to society's expectations.

CHURCH-STATE RIVALRY CALLED PASSING PHENOMENON

PM020915 Poznan GAZETA POZNAMSKA in Polish 6 Sep 85 p 9

[Interview with Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, by KAR correspondent Zygmunt Rola; date, place not given]

[Text] Rola: There is some talk about the possibility of a rapprochement, of talks between those Marxists who are open to certain values inherent in Catholic personalism and those Catholic personalists who are open to the unquestionable values inherent in Marxism. To quote an example, the participants of a debate run by the Krakow ZDANIE [monthly] have spoken in favor of it.

Lopatka: This most beneficial dialogue has been going on for many years now, not so much in the realm of theory as in our political practice and in the life of our society. On the level of philosophy there is practically no dialogue at all. Although one might wish for things to get more lively in this sphere, I do not believe that this could result in compromise. We should certainly strive to lessen mistrust, to eliminate mutual unfamiliarity, to eradicate the tendency to discriminate against the other side and the symptoms of intolerance and lack of respect. Relations between Marxists and believers could develop on the basis of the principles of humanism and mutual respect. This would eliminate a great number of unfavorable phenomena in our life, phenomena which spring from such prejudiced views as, for example, the conviction that non-believers are scum and that they must be dishonest simply because they do not believe; or that believers are necessarily dimwits who cling to unscientific attitudes and cannot be expected to accept socialism and become its advocates. Dialogue between Marxists and believers is a necessity because, unfortunately, people attempt too often to solve the many problems in that area by shouting each other down.

Rola: Where should we look for new chances of broadening the platform of mutual agreement and cooperation?

Lopatka: Possibilities of cooperation between, or parallel work to be done by, the state and the church are present in many areas of our political and public life. In the field of foreign politics we have a common cause in our struggle for peace and concern over our western border. We are all interested in the possibility of living a more prosperous life. The field of health service and social welfare provides an important area of cooperation. After all, the church has considerable experience in caring for the old, the handicapped, and those who suffer hardship. Cooperation is possible in the field of education and instruction for the young people, since everyone ought to be interested in teaching our young generation universal humanistic principles, a code of social morality, and respect for work and for our fellow human beings. Finally, take the wide range of cultural concerns. The church has for many years been active in the fields of choral and instrumental music and it can boast a fine record, too, in the fields of the plastic arts and architecture. I think that the current tendency within the church to compete against the state is a passing phenomenon.

Rola: It is also possible to reduce the scope of this conflict....

Lopatka: History has known examples of conflict between church and state within every sociopolitical system. They occur today, too. And there are those who would gladly aggravate them, and others who prefer to try to alleviate them. We favor the latter approach. We attach tremendous importance to dialogue as a method of cooperation.

Rola: All the same, neither side can renounce its ideological identity....

Lopatka: Situations in which it is necessary to emphasize one's identity are rare in actual practice. Both convinced believers and convinced nonbelievers live the life of their environment, the life of the nation. Whether we are believers or nonbelievers does not, in the end, matter very much if we bring our children up as decent human beings, if we are honest in the work we do, if we carry out our military service with a sense of responsibility, and if we are concerned about questions of war and peace.

Rola: The state wants to secure the widest public support for its policy in matters of religion. But occasionally incidents occur which can undermine its credibility and the positive achievements attained over many years...

Lopatka: The state can win public support for its religious policy by the virtue of the principles of that policy and through their practical application. Time plays a vital role here. Confidence in such policy -- on the part of nonbelievers and believers alike -- can grow gradually if it is implemented consistently over many years. For example, the lay character of school education is a progressive principle recognized throughout the world, although conflicts in this area have occurred in Poland. We are not seeking such conflicts. We want to avoid them. But we do not intend to depart from the principles which have been adopted as correct and unalterable just for the sake of alleviating conflict.

Rola: How does the state's readiness to allow provision for people's religious needs influence the attitude of believers toward state socialist institutions?

Lopatka: I think I am justified in assuming that believers appreciate the significance of the religious policy pursued by our socialist state. A great many religious cult buildings are being built today, thanks to the authorities' approval. It was in our time, with Poland continuing along the path of socialist development, rather than within the first thousand years of Christianity in our country, that we twice played host to the pope. Not only did the authorities agree to those visits, but they also took an active part in the complex preparations that preceded them. Our state authorities allow various forms of manifestation of people's religious feelings -- manifestation forbidden even in many Catholic countries throughout the world. I am thinking here of mass pilgrimages, of sumptuous processions, or of the practice of carrying idols in procession -- all of which disrupt everyday life. There are instances of political and illegal abuse of these practices. We try to curtail this, and even members of church hierarchy find that it defies the religious character of these practices. But we have nothing against the practices as such.

This policy, on the part of the authorities, sometimes comes under criticism. Occasionally, protests against it are hypocritical. Examples of this are objections stating that yet another church is being built here or there while what is really needed is a kindergarten or a nursery school. I should like to point out that the clergy have no monopoly for galvanizing local communities into action. Who has ever prevented a community from building a kindergarten as a community project out of funds raised by the local population?

Rola: I expect that the Office for Religious Affairs sometimes also hears other, simplistic views and stereotyped opinions. Which of them appear to be the most persistent and firmly rooted?

Lopatka: The belief that the Polish clergy enjoy many privileges and live a life of luxury is very widespread. Persecution of those who profess a non-Catholic world view is often mentioned. Members of the clergy spread the notion that the church is persecuted and discriminated against, and that the party wages war against religion. Members of the church hierarchy often voice their accusation that the state's religious policy does not follow from rules and principles obtained in this sphere but that it is the result of pressure exerted on the authorities. I believe that the only remedy for such opinions -- opinions which find no confirmation in reality -- is consistent implementation of the state's religious policy and the introduction of a more open style of public life in the ecclesiastical circles.

Rola: What would granting a privileged status to any one religion mean in practical terms?

Lopatka: Catholicism has enjoyed a position of privilege in Poland for nearly 1,000 years. There is still a considerable number of people alive today who can remember the time of the union of church and state. If we were to allow this sort of situation to develop again, it would mean discrimination against other creeds in addition to discrimination against atheists. It would also mean reverting to the time when there was no divorce, no birth control, and no social equality for women, not to mention a return to the system of private ownership of the means of production. We would also have very strict censorship of publications and public performances.

Rola: Thank you for the interview.

BRIEFS

OIL DEPOSIT FOUND -- Warsaw, Oct. 5 -- The joint Polish-GDR-Soviet oil rig prospecting for oil in the Baltic Sea has reported hitting on a crude oil deposit 50 miles off the Leba seaport on the central coast of Poland. The trilateral company Petrobaltic say that the oil gushing from a seabed source is a high-quality, almost sulphur-free stuff. The Petrobaltic manager Ryszard Labus has told PAP that over the past 5 years of prospecting in the Polish and Soviet shelves in the Baltic, the company has carried out 20 drilling operations of which every second one was successful. While penetrating the Polish shelf, the company discovered two oil and natural gas deposits. Manager Labus said that further [words indistinct] and computations will be needed before the oil sources are tapped on an industrial scale. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 5 Oct 85 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S PRC VISIT

Talks With Li Xiannian

AU081307 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and PRC president, began in Beijing today. For the Romanian side the talks were attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, and Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Chinese Government Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea and Ion Licu, counsellors to the president of the SR of Romania; Angelo Miculescu, our country's ambassador in Beijing, and other officials.

For the Chinese side, the talks were attended by Comrades Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council; Chen Muhua, state counsellor and chairman of the Chinese side in the Chinese-Romanian Government Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation; Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy head at the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee, Yu Hongliang, ambassador of the PRC to the SR of Romania, aNd other officials.

During the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian briefed each other on the current and future concerns of the two countries and peoples, and the achievements registered by Romania and the PRC in their socioeconomic development and in socialist construction. They also exchanged views on the stage and prospects of Romanian-Chinese relations and on a wide circles of international issues.

Within this framework, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented the work performed by the Romanian people with revolutionary enthusiasm and self-denial in implementing the provisions of the current 5-year plan, implementing the targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress for the 1986-90 period, and in implementing great program of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism.

Comrade Li Xiannian then depicted the enthusiastic activity carried out by the Chinese people to resolutely implement the policy set forth by the 12th CPC Congress aimed at important goals proposed: the modernization of the national economy and the turning of the country into a strong socialist one with modern agriculture, industry, and science and with an increasingly better standard of living.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian particularly valued the relations of lasting friendship and solidarity of close cooperation between Romania and the PRC and stressed with satisfaction that in the past years these relations have developed fruitfully in keeping with agreements concluded during summit meetings in Bucharest and Beijing. They also expressed their determination to ensure the constant flourishing of these traditional relations and to give new and broader scope to Romanian-Chinese cooperation.

The exchange of views on international issues reflected the identity or closeness of their viewpoints on the problems discussed. The two leaders expressed concern with the serious worldwide situation owing especially to an unprecedented intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

The two sides stresses that under such circumstances it is imperative for all pe to unite their efforts and to cooperate more and more closely to halt the danger trend of events leading toward confrontation, war, and a nuclear catastrophe and impose a new policy of detente, cooperation, and respect for national independen

Both sides agreed that the fundamental problem of our time is to halt the arms r proceed to disarmament, ensure peace, and safeguard the supreme right of people nations to existence, to free and dignified development. They stressed the impo tance of achieving -- within the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva -- appropria agreements that will bring about the cessation of the deployment of intermediate- missiles and the elimination of all nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout t world, the prevention and avoidance of the militarization of outer space, and the removal of the great dangers that hover over mankind.

At the same time, the two sides emphasized the need to take firm action to halt conflicts and settle all differences between states by peaceful means and negoti on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, and each country's right to develop as it desires, without any outside interference.

Proceeding from the serious economic situation in the world, the two sides stress the importance of a universal solution to the problems of underdevelopment and inordinantly high foreign debts that impoverish the poorer countries, and the pro of narrowing gaps between states with a view to establishing a new international economic order based on equality and equity, that will ensure the progress of all nations and the political and economic stability of the whole world.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian reaffirmed Romania's and the PRC's desi to cooperate more and more closely in the international arena and to struggle act together with progressive forces everywhere, to establish an atmosphere of securi trust, and broad cooperation in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world, and to ac the ideals of freedom, independence, and progress of all nations.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem, and unde standing.

Ceausescu Awards Deng Xiaoping

AU091034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0948 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES 9/10/1985 -- Handing over to Deng Xiaoping Romania's hig distinction -- the order 'The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania,' first class, with sash -- confered by the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the Gove ment of Socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the distinctio was a token of the appreciation of the Romanian party and state leadership for hi substantial contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and co boration between Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the two part peoples and countries. Furthermore, he said, it expressed our appreciation for y tireless activity for the promotion of the general cause of socialism and inter- national peace and collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu said he was highly appreciative of the productive Rom Chinese links of friendship and collaboration which boast long-standing, beautifu traditions. They were built and developed along several years and withstood many adverse international circumstances and trials of history, always proving their viability.

These relations, he said, are lastingly set on the principles of socialism, of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, comradely mutual assistance, which has imparted to them a productive and durable character, a granite-like strength.

During the current visit, the Romanian head of state further said, new understandings were arrived at and fine conclusions were drawn which give us the guarantee that in future as well the Romanian-Chinese bonds will continue to develop both on a general (?political) plane and in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural fields and in other areas of great interest for the progress of the two countries. We also reached the conclusion that we should further develop the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and cooperation on an international plane, in the fight for peace, disarmament, the assertion of the policy of independence and free development of each people, for a better and more just world on our planet. I believe that through joint efforts the Romanian-Chinese ties will assert themselves ever more strongly as an example of links between friendly socialist states which cooperate closely in all fields in the interest and for the benefit of their peoples, of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

AU081832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES 8/10/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, had official talks on October 8 in the afternoon with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

They analyzed, during the interview, the stage of the economic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, the way of fulfilment of the provisions of the accords and understandings in this domain. It was assessed that the Romanian-Chinese economic relations developed well, and the necessity was also pointed out of further action for raising them up to the general political relations between the two countries.

It was stressed in this connection that the development of the economic potential of Romania and People's Republic of China offered wide possibilities for boosting the mutually advantageous collaboration between them, for increasing the volume of goods exchanges and diversifying them, for strengthening the cooperation in production in sectors of outstanding importance for the two countries' economic and social development.

In the spirit of the understandings reached, Romania's president and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China highlighted the important role of the Joint Government Commission of Economic and Technological collaboration in seeking out new possibilities to intensify the bilateral economic collaboration apt to give also wide perspective to the Romanian-Chinese mutually advantageous economic relations, in the endorsement of modern and efficient forms of collaboration.

The confidence was expressed that the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Chinese economic, technologic, scientific, cultural and other kinds of relations served the socialist construction in the two countries, their steady progress, the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and confidence.

SUPERPOWERS SUMMIT CANNOT IGNORE REST OF WORLD

AU081601 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Dobrivoje Vidic: "Building Confidence"]

[Text] The general debate that is now in progress at the United Nations is bringing to light the main preoccupations in world relations, clearly showing the political philosophy and action orientation of its participants, and thereby reflecting their affiliation with one or another bloc or the Nonaligned Movement, as well as their individual concerns and demands.

Attention is now concentrated on the forthcoming meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan. The need to achieve a constructive breakthrough in relations between the USSR and the United States is self-evident, even if such a breakthrough initially only brings an agreement that it should be further deepened through negotiations and through opening up at least some paths of cooperation. It is understandable that all countries show a keen interest in what the representatives of these two countries say and how they phrase their statements at the forum of the United Nations, the organization that has been entrusted by the common will of all its members with the care for peace and cooperation between peoples.

In such a situation, in which high investments are made in resolving relations in this or that direction, the negotiating countries -- from the viewpoint of their own assessments of things to which they can or cannot consent -- do not like and do not wish to see "others" interfering in the course and contents of their already established contacts and preparations for the Geneva meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan, and for what comes after that meeting. They insist on conducting quiet diplomacy in preparation for the negotiations.

When a serious approach toward serious negotiations is adopted and when, according to the expecations of the negotiators, these negotiations are expected to finally begin to produce effective results, this attitude is quite understandable.

However, this attitude cannot be understood exclusively in a way that would compel "others" to tiptoe around the "offices and negotiating rooms in order not to disturb the peace and concentration of the negotiators. Precisely because what is involved is the enormous "investment" which in these negotiations is not valuable only for the two blocs or exclusively for the USSR and the United States, it is quite natural and necessary that, in the period of higher demands for the full democratization of international relations and of the world diplomacy which regulates and monitors them, those "others" want to "interfere" and to "also demand something for their part."

It Is Not Merely a Formal Question

Is it possible to disregard everything that the impressive Luanda meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of nonaligned countries said and demanded concerning the struggles for peace and constructive international cooperation? In these conditions and precisely on the eve of these negotiations between Reagan and Gorbachev.

It is not merely a formal question whether the delegates of big powers in their speeches at the United Nations mention or do not mention the Nonaligned Movement and its views and demands.

This reflects their greater or lesser readiness to take into account this strong movement in the context of their own policies and diplomacy or to take it into account to a lesser extent or to even (let us say) ignore it. Ignoring what represents a powerful expression of the nonbloc world would not be wise in the period when the collective wisdom in building a world without wars is so greatly needed.

It is not merely a formal question whether the active factors of international politics reduce the Nonaligned Movement to include only the Asian, African, and Latin American countries. We must not forget the Nonaligned movement's global dimensions and the fact that it also has members in Europe and, as regards the platform of contemporary struggles for peace and international cooperation, followers among the workers and democratic movements everywhere in the world.

Independent Factors

It is correct to point out that the Nonaligned Movement cannot stand in a position of "equal distance" between the blocs. However, this emphasis creates the possibility for greater disagreements and misunderstandings if the fundamental substance of what we call the original principles of the movement of nonaligned countries is forgotten. For this movement was born from the aspiration of nonbloc countries to assert themselves and to protect themselves as an independent factor in international life, to exclude the very possibility of "rivalry" between big powers in the so-called gray zones, to enable the movement of nonaligned countries as an organized world force to make its contribution to the currents of contemporary history, and, from the viewpoint of its vision of the world, to adopt today its views and make its proposals in relation to the policies on the existing military-political blocs. Thus, it is from this viewpoint that this movement really cannot follow a policy of "equal distance" because it will always support all actions of others which it believes correspond to the broadest interests of all peoples.

The very activity of nonaligned countries at this session of the UN General Assembly, too, is the best testimony of the measure to which they have worked out their clear approach to solving the world's most important problems and tasks by freeing themselves from the ideologizing of these problems and tasks. Any ideologizing would only lead to the continuation and deepening of the existing bloc confrontations, precisely at a time when it is necessary to bridge and overcome them.

Proper Place in the United Nations

On this occasion the general debate at the United Nations has put the task of building confidence between peoples in general and especially between the countries that oppose one another, in its proper place. It will be best if the coming months of negotiations are used realistically in order to reach a series of agreements that would be beneficial for peace and for building confidence. Confidence, as discussed in this connection, cannot be developed without visible acceptance of the fact that progress can only be made in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence. This concerns both the big powers that are often engaged in mutual confrontations and all other states and peoples.

The latest statements by Reagan and Gorbachev and the statements by their representatives in the debates that are now in progress at the United Nations provide grounds for growing hopes that a start will finally be made in this direction.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMY, TRADE

LD072341 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] At its session today chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council agreed on the observations and proposals made by the Croat and Slovene Assemblies and also on the observations of the Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly on the draft law on foreign currency operations, the draft law on credit relations with foreign countries and on the draft law on goods and services trade with the world.

The council also approved their stands on the observations and proposals made by the Committee for Questions of Development of Economically Underdeveloped Republics and Provinces of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM HUNGARY 5 OCT

LD060059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1728 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, who was paying a friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic Armed Forces at the head of a Yugoslav People's Army delegation, returned to Belgrade today. Apart from the talks he had with his host, Defense Minister Colonel-General Istvan Olah during his visit to the neighboring friendly and socialist country, Admiral Mamula was also received by Gyorgy Lazar, Council of Ministers chairman, and Istvan Horvath, MSZMP Central Committee secretary. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and were related to some topical issues regarding the international military-political situation and the further promotion of relations between the Yugoslav and Hungarian Armed Forces.

SERBIAN PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM LONDON VISIT

LD061543 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, October 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's efforts to weather the current economic crisis are followed with great attention and upheld in London, Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Presidency President Dusan Ckrebic stated here last night on returning from a five-day visit to Great Britain.

He assessed his stay in London as a new incentive to the promotion of comprehensive Yugoslav-British cooperation. Ckrebic said that, apart from contacts with government representatives, he met with British businessmen who showed a readiness to enhance trade with Yugoslav partners. Joint appearances in third countries were also discussed, Ckrebic specified.

BULGARIAN BOOK EXPRESSES CLAIM TO MACEDONIA

LD061419 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1031 GMT 6 Oct 85

[By Sava Mijalkovic]

[Text] Sofia, October 6 (TANJUG) -- A book has been published here in which the population of the Republic of Macedonia, southeastern Yugoslavia, are being called on to disown their mother Macedonian tongue and their national identity and to pronounce themselves to be Bulgarians. This book's title is "From the History of the Bulgarian Literary Language" and was written by Constantin Popov and published by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Instead of being a scholarly work in linguistics, the book is an expression of greater Bulgaria's claims to Macedonia. The Macedonian language, which is studied at many universities in the world as one of the Slavic languages, is without its roots in history and is a creation of political circumstances, it claims.

Popov even goes so far as to claim that the Macedonian language is an instrument of propaganda against Bulgaria and aimed at suppressing the "Bulgarian consciousness of the population in Macedonia." This is why the author proclaims the Macedonian language to be a "regional variant of the Bulgarian language."

Popov proclaims all of Macedonia's educators, writers and linguists to be Bulgarians while consistently responding to his purpose. All of them -- from Miladinov brothers to Nikola Vapcarov -- are celebrated as the "sons of the Bulgarian people" and as the "champions of the Bulgarian national consciousness."

Venko Markovski, who "takes a deserving place in the history of the Bulgarian literature," is presented as Bulgaria's top contemporary poet. It is known, however, that Markovski is a Yugoslav political emigre who, under the auspices of Sofia, conducts the most glaring campaign against Yugoslavia and slanders the Macedonian people.

Bulgarian 'Illusions' Attacked

AU041902 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The TANJUG correspondent in Sofia reports that a book has just been published in Bulgaria which unequivocally calls on the Macedonians in the SR of Macedonia to renounce their mother tongue and their national literature. Here is a talk by Dragan Petrovic:

This is strange science, but what has happened now is nothing new. These are illogical conclusions from even less logical premises. To be more specific, science in Bulgaria, and not only science, has been trying for years to prove with an abundance of forgeries that the Macedonian people do not exist. If there are no Macedonian people, there is no Macedonian minority in Bulgaria, either. In this way the process has been concluded for Bulgaria, for it is a firm and unwavering stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its party and state leadership that there is no part of the Bulgarian people in Bulgaria that could belong to another nation. End quote.

And so, through falsified censuses and decrees, the Macedonians, Turks, Armenians, Romanies, and others have disappeared from Bulgaria.

Having solved the national problem in its own country, science in Bulgaria is now returning to its original premise and demonstrating that there are no Macedonians in the SR of Macedonia, either. With the assertion that the Macedonian nation does not exist and that the Macedonians are in fact Bulgarians, it is implied that Bulgaria has not yet attained its national goal of the centuries to unify all the Bulgarians from the Adriatic to the Black Sea.

It will be very interesting to see whether something similar will be attempted with, say, about 400,000 Macedonians in Australia. If one proceeds along this road, it will be easily shown that they are Bulgarians, too. That would make a Great Bulgaria indeed.

Let us leave such a hypothesis to one side. In this whole process, a very unfavorable fact exists: Step by step, grieving for San Stefano ideals is being slowly transformed, with a significant contribution from Bulgarian scientists, writers, and the highest military and state leaders, into a concrete platform of modern Great Bulgarian nationalism. These Bulgarian illusions and delusions deeply impinge on Yugoslav interests, for there are obstacles on the way of this Bulgaria from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, such as the SR of Macedonia as the state of Macedonian people, and the SFRY, of which Macedonian is an integral part.

And, finally, how can one harmonize such illusions with Sofia's constant declarations in favor of a strict respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, and the development and strengthening of good-neighborly relations?

LCY LOSS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS CAUSES CONCERN

AU031551 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 85 p 2

[Branislav Gulan report]

[Excerpt] In the last 40 years, 1.3 million party members have either left the LCY, or been expelled, or taken from the lists. This phenomenon does not have to be considered negative, considering the fact that membership in the LCY is voluntary and that the phenomena can be a consequence of an ideopolitical differentiation. In that case, party members deserve appreciation for not becoming reconciled to unacceptable and passive behavior in their ranks. What worries, however, is an increased dropping off of workers from the LC and inability of basic party cells and organs to carry out the class-social and national strengthening of the LC.

In 6,296 basic LC organizations in Vojvodina, at about the middle of this year there were about 230,000 members, but there were only 80,000 production workers among them. Although workers are the most numerous category in the LC membership, one is still far from a workers' majority. Instead of the party class-social composition strengthening, what happens is the opposite: In 15 out of 50 Vojvodina communes, the participation of workers in the party membership is less than the average (35.5 percent), and in 26 communes, their number has even decreased now. This year is no better, either. In the first 6 months, only 25 percent of the total number of new LC members are working in production.

During the same period, as many as 1,207 workers left the LC (twice as many as have been admitted) and many have disappeared from party lists when they changed their basic organization.

LEADING INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN KOSOVO CRIMES

AU061926 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Milisav Milic commentary]

[Text] In the past week economic crimes have represented an exceptionally topical subject in Kosovo. This week Iso Hajdimi, chairman of the Srbica communal assembly, was arrested because he was involved in lead plundering. The frequent cases of uncovered economic crimes are the reason for the following commentary by our correspondent Milisav Milic:

Hardly have the penalties been pronounced for 70 plunderers of the Trepca mine's silver, than the news has come from Sbrica, a poor Kosovo commune, that all leaders of the hunting ammunition factory headed by director Idris Hisenaj have been placed in detention. Iso Hajdimi, chairman of the Srbica communal assembly, who was also the technical director of this modern Trepca factory, has also been detained. The web of the lead affair has only just begun to unravel with the arrest of the first person of the commune. The plundering of lead in Srbica, the proportions of which are still to be determined, caused yet another enormous material loss to Trepca and Kosovo. And prior to these big thefts, plunderers who had been employed at Eksimkos, Kosovo's largest foreign trade organization, were sentenced. The leaders of the Pristina Vocar trade organization and the Podujevo agricultural cooperative, where thefts had also taken place, have also received their deserved punishments.

These and many other cases of economic crimes in Kosovo are a consequence of many years of an indifferent and unconcerned attitude toward what was happening to social property. The responsible organs were ineffective and the fears of communal and provincial leaderships of causing an affair were stronger than their desire to protect social property. This situation suited the individuals who continued to enrich themselves and to prove persistently that no one could do anything to them. But since everything has its end, it has finally come to pass that various plunderers and powerful individuals have to render accounts for many years of embezzlements, many of which were an open secret.

Today there are fewer and fewer individuals in Kosovo who have an authority that is more powerful than the law and can use it even to protect thieves. Many leading individuals are involved in embezzlements. This fact may represent a warning and a supporting argument for the demand to carry out a radical cadre renovation and to elect to all leading positions in collectives and sociopolitical organizations and organs morally clean people whose authority does not derive from family and personal ties but from their behavior and work.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY EXAMINES REPORT ON DEFENSE

LD052328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Pristina, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo today examined a report on the combat readiness of the territorial defense. The session noted that tangible results had been achieved in this sphere in the province, and that good results had also been achieved in strengthening the moral, political, and security situation among the members of the territorial defense. The Presidency agreed that special attention will be devoted to this important aspect of all-people's defense and social self-protection, in particular to further modernization by means of introducing sophisticated technological and combat equipment, and to the strengthening of moral and political unity, and the training of officers.